

Weather

Overcast, variable. The maximum temperature yesterday was 77.5 and the minimum 60.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 75.5 and 55.6.

The China Press

報陸大

The Mail Box
MAILS for U. S. and Europe.
Str. Emp. of Asia, May 19.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str.
Kitsao Maru, May 18.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str.
Emp. of Canada, May 17.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str.
Sardinia, a.m. tomorrow.

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癸亥年三月廿八日

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1923

大正十二年五月十三日

第三千五百九十四號

20 CENTS

ALL CAPTIVES HELD BY BANDITS EXPECTED TO BE RELEASED TODAY

BANKING IN CHINA SHOWS RAPID SHIFT TO NEW IDEAS

Financiers Taking On Western Methods Now

PEOPLE SAVING

Statistics Reveal Increasing Confidence In Banks

BY DAVID ARAKIE
Although banking in China has existed at a very much earlier period it is only in recent times that it has assumed a modern aspect and is now steadily throwing off the shackles of the past. The growth in recent years has not been the inevitable mix-up of trading and banking, for all too modern Chinese banks do little else besides banking in the proper sense of the term, although now and again slight modifications are witnessed, probably to suit local conditions.

In previous years the Chinese native banks followed in the trail of other businesses and plunged themselves into trading. This was but natural for these native institutions had to serve proprietary interests. They were confronted with the alternative of doing speculative business or going out of existence. Being dependent upon a few traders they were naturally drawn into the vortex of questionable transactions. When the Great War broke out the Chinese soon realised that no institution could do banking and ordinary business transactions at one and the same time. The two, they recognised, were quite distinct.

A realization of this fundamental truth brought into being a number of Chinese banks run on Western methods. In the few years that have elapsed since the coming into being of this new movement the benefits to Chinese trade by the existence of these banks have been recognised and appreciated. This in its turn had paved the way for more institutions of this type.

SHOW DEVELOPMENT

The Chinese banks conducted on modern Western lines are on the border line of vast development which will come with increased industrialization in China. In the next few years, with a stable and competent government functioning at Peking, China should be swept by a wave of economic expansion. It is hard to say what the future would have in store for this country, but if political influences cease to exercise the baneful effects on trade as they are doing now, an era of remarkable trade expansion should dawn with consequent results to the Chinese modern banks.

The statement we made previously that, if anything, the Chinese banks have taught the people to invest their money in banks instead of leaving it with pawn shops and silk hongs, etc., has a large element of truth in it. An examination of the balance sheets of these modern banks reveals clearly that the tide of Chinese savings has flowed rapidly into these banks in recent years. For purposes of compilation we have taken the results of eight banks in the forefront of Chinese banking institutions. The Bank of China and the Bank of Communications have not been included for the simple reason that they are Government banks, the former collecting all the Government revenue and corresponding to the Government Treasury, while the Bank of Communications receives the revenues of the Railways. These eight Chinese modern-conducted banks have deposits to the extent of 205.3 million dollars, their paid up capital being some 33.3 million dollars.

From a cursory glance of the trend of deposits in these institutions it would appear in 1920 some of these concerns reported a 100 percent increase under this head. In the following year the expansion was retarded but it was still slightly better, the reason for this being the vast amount

(Continued on Page 3)

Those Still Held Captive

AMERICANS
Mr. J. B. Powell, editor of Weekly Review of Far East, 149 Route de Grouchy.
Major Roland Pinger, U.S.A., Fort Santiago, Manila.
Major Robert Allen, U.S.A., Fort McKinley, Manila.
Mr. L. C. Solomon, Block and Company, Astor House.
Mr. Leon Friedman, China Motors.

BRITISH
Mr. Eddie Elias, broker, 8 Seymour Road.
Mr. Freddie Elias, broker, 8 Seymour Road.
Mr. Theo Saphire, 11 Jinkee Road.

Mr. R. H. Rowlett, Relas and Company, Tientsin.

Mr. William Smith, Manchester, who was travelling from Hongkong to Peking.

MEXICAN
Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Ancira Vera, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico.

ITALIAN
Commander G. D. Musso, Musso and Fischer, 11 Jinkee Road.

FRENCH
Mr. H. M. Bimbe, Shanghai, broker, 51 Rue Massenet.
Mr. Emile Gensburger, DOUBTFUL.

Mr. M. O. Berube, local French resident whose name is mentioned in dispatches, but who was not listed in the names given of persons on the train.

Another foreign woman, reported seen in captivity by the Pinger and Allen boys.

TRADE BODIES SEND MISSION TO DEAL WITH BANDIT CHIEF

Associated Chinese Chambers Dispatch Delegates

WIRES RECEIVED

Fifteen Foreigners Still Held, Says Message To Shanghai

Relatives and friends of foreign prisoners held by the Lincheng outlaw gang, awaiting anxiously for word of the release of the prisoners, received little in the way of information regarding the situation yesterday. Only two messages were received by the United States Consulate-General from Mr. J. K. Davis, who is on the scene at Lincheng, one of them filed early Friday afternoon. The latter message confirmed the fact that two foreign women are still held but made no mention of the release of Mr. J. A. Henley, whose arrival at Lincheng was reported in Friday dispatches. The message read as follows:

"Fifteen men and two women still held according to word received from the captives. They seem well with the exception of Musso who is desperately ill. An American physician arrived on May 11 and has proceeded to the bandit headquarters with food and supplies and blankets. The Allen and Pinger boys have left for Tientsin accompanied by Major Horsfall of the United States Army."

The second wire from Mr. Davis reiterated the request that friends and relatives of captives refrain from going to Lincheng, as they are already on the ground seriously handicapping the rescue work.

WHITHAM RETURNING
Mr. Paul Page Whitham, President and General Manager of the Asia Development Company, who sent in the first rescue workers and whose men have been doing such heroic work toward the release of the victims.

(Continued on Page 4)

Little Sons Of American Majors, Showing Them As They Appeared When Released By Bandits; Relief Workers Also Shown



These first photos of Roland Pinger, Jr., aged 8 years, and Robert Allen, Jr., 12 years, were taken by "Larry" Lehrbas of THE CHINA PRESS, excepting of course the one which shows him with the boys. This was taken by Mr. R. E. Nall of the Asia Development Co., who has made a name for himself by his fine all-round efficiency in this emergency. In the row, upper left are shown, left to right, Mr. Nall, Roland Pinger, Jr., Mr. Roy Anderson, who is taking an important hand in negotiations for the release of the rest of the captives, Robert Allen, Jr., and General Chan, Occupation Commissioner of Hsuehchow, who, according to Mr. Lehrbas is doing "fine" work. Upper right, Mr. Nall and Roland Pinger. Lower left, Messrs. Ellis Ezra and Victor Gensburger, reading the first communication received from Freddie and Eddie Elias, Theo Saphire and Emile Gensburger, which said that they were well and expected release shortly. They certainly show signs of wear and tear. Right, Mr. Lehrbas and the two released boys.

Christian Church In China Finds Strength In Country National Council Is Told

Conference Delegates Stress Importance Of Work In Rural District; Enter Upon Task In Scientific Spirit

To those familiar with the country life movement of America there were signs through yesterday morning's session of the annual meeting of the National Christian Council of the faint beginning of a similar movement in China. The morning was given entirely to the church at work in the rural community. The Rev. Chang Sau Ching struck the opening note which was later referred to by several other speakers, to the effect that the indigenous church of China will have its roots in country soil rather than springing from overseas organizations promoted in metropolitan centers. He claimed that the country people of China are in general a more substantial type than those of the cities.

Dr. Kenyon Butterfield, the American agricultural expert who was in China last winter with the Christian Educational Commission, was quoted by Dr. Frank Keller of Changsha as saying, "China is dominantly, overwhelmingly rural." Dr. Butterfield claims that the typical Chinese village with its great degree of local autonomy is the outstanding social factor in this land.

Baldwin Expects Surplus Of Sugar

(Reuter's Service)
London, May 11.—The prospect of sugar production exceeding consumption early next year and of a fall in prices were held on by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressing women Unionists today. He said that sowings in Europe were already approaching 40 percent over last year's in consequence of the higher ruling prices.

STAY AWAY

The Consuls-General for Italy, the United States, France and Great Britain call attention to the message received from Lincheng and published in the press in which the proceeding to the scene of the attack of friends and relatives of the foreign captives is deprecated as tending to hinder the work toward their release.

(Continued on Page 2)

Bandit Business Well Organised, With People In League With Outlaws

Interesting Side-lights On The Lin-cheng Hold-Up And On Banditry In General In That Section

By Lloyd ("Larry") Lehrbas
China Press Staff Correspondent

Lin-cheng, May 10.—The purpose of creating a diversion. In fact all communications from the bandit camp have been to the same effect—that troops must be withdrawn and to a distance that would set free the beleaguered bandits at Pao Tzu Ku.

According to all reports the bandits are not all disbanded soldiers as some of them are old men with queues and others are mere boys. But the backbone of the bandit organization appears to be disbanded soldiers who formerly served under Chang Ching-yao in Honan. They maintain a military organization throughout.

Banditry is a recognized institution in this section and appears to be looked on with about the same degree of toleration as bootlegging at home.

The bandits know the villagers and the villagers know the bandits and so nearly are they alike that the outside cannot tell them apart. Doubtless the bandits are a source of revenue rather than a menace to the poor mountain villages. They return to these places from their raids with plenty of money and loot and while the money lasts business is good. It should not be surprising then that banditry might be viewed with a good deal of toleration even by those who are not themselves bandits.

There is another tie between the public and the bandits in blood relationship. Most of the bandits have brothers, sisters, cousins, uncles and aunts scattered throughout the region. They are looking for ransom and had captured the foreigners only for the

(Continued on Page 2)

TERMS STIPULATED BY OUTLAWS ACCEPTED AND ENVOY SENT TO SCENE

Shantung Tuchun Goes To Lincheng To Communicate Government's Decision To Yield, And Hopes To Arrange For Freeing Of Prisoners; Withdrawal Of Troops Is First Demand Of Robbers; Family Feud Factor In Hold-Up

Peking, May 12.—The Chaochungpu states that its delegates who have been negotiating with the bandits have brought back the latter's terms, which are that all troops must withdraw 50 li from the brigand stronghold at Paptzuku and their immunity from punishment must be guaranteed by the military authorities and the local gentry before they will release all the captives.

BOYS, FREED, THRILLED BY ADVENTURE

They Anticipate Great Fun In Recounting Experience

"Gee!" cried twelve-year old Robert Allen, as he put down his coffee cup, and drew the back of his hand across his mouth, "Gee! but won't the boys be jealous when we tell 'em all about this, though! Bandits, and marching in the dark and captives, and everything!"

"Gee, won't they?" piped up little eight year old Rod Pinger, anxious to corroborate.

He wrigled back in his seat and drew deep breath.

After their experiences as captives of the Shantung bandits, from early Sunday morning until yesterday, it was with tremendous appetite that they ate the supper laid before them. And boylike, their thoughts immediately reverted to the tales that they would have to tell their little playmates when they should return into their midst again.

Both of the boys are in good health, but the experience has left its mark upon them, for the time being. Little Roland is still wide eyed, not quite believing, it seems, that he is free, and twelve-year old Robert, with the realization that he is the elder and as such is the one to keep up the morale, is doing his best to make light of the affair.

"How is mummy?" asked Roland, when he had regained his breath, after the long draughts of the coffee, "because, after the bandits sent them away and Daddy said they were being freed, I never saw her again. They are taking care of my mummy, aren't they?"

"And my mummy?" put in Robert, equally as anxious. "I screamed when they took her away, and took Roland and me away from our daddies. What is going to happen to our Daddies?"

And that is the question. What is going to happen to the other passengers of the ill-fated express whom the captives are still holding.

Word comes from the little fellows, that all the prisoners are well with the exception of Musso, but what is the course that the negotiations are going to take?

"Gee, but don't they talk awful funny, those bandits!"

"And they have no shoes and their leggings are such dirty blue things!"

"And you know, Roland, honest I wouldn't want to eat their chow always and always would you?"

"When I grow up," said little Roland Pinger, "I'm going to be a soldier. I used to want to be a pirate, or bandit, or something. Not now. No, sir."

"Me, too," put in Robert, "and then, gee, won't we make the bandits run, though?"

"Won't we," and the little fellows eyes shone with earnestness.

The release of the Allen and Pinger boys was due to the efforts of a Chinese fellow captive, Yung.

(Continued on Page 3)

The Ministry of Communications has telegraphed to the Tuchun of Shantung ordering him to accept these terms. The Tuchun is accordingly departing for Lin-cheng where he will arrive at six o'clock this evening. Mr. Wu Yu-lin, the Minister of Communications, is also intending to go to Lin-cheng tonight.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tientsin, May 11.—The boys, Master Allen and Master Pinger, arrived in Tientsin tonight accompanied by Major Horsfall of the American Legation. They were both wearing Chinese clothes and shoes and were looking none the worse for their experience. They had evidently been made much of by the bandits.

One of the first facts established as a result of an interview with Major Horsfall was that the mysterious Mr. William Smith, whose name was on the passenger list but with regard to whom existence there was some doubt, is with the bandits. He is a British subject hailing from Manchester and was on his way from Hongkong to Peking to see the Great Wall. Chinese on the train confirmed that he was a traveller. He is an elderly, grey-haired man. Nobody seems to have come into contact with him in the bandits' camp.

Reports up to the present have indicated that the bandits are standing out for a substantial ransom as well as a guarantee for their own safety. This is apparently incorrect. They sent out letters demanding that the troops should be withdrawn, that they should be allowed to remain and administer the three neighboring districts, which are practically composed of bandits, and also that they should receive 12 months' back pay. It is the withdrawal of the troops that the bandits insist on most and threaten to kill the captives unless this is done.

One of the obstacles in the way of arrangements with the bandits for the release of the captives up to the present has been the fact that General Ho Feng-yu, in charge of the Shantung Mixed Brigade which has surrounded the bandits, is a man with whom the bandit leader is at blood feud. The elder brother of the bandit, who was formerly chief of the bandits in this district, was executed by General Ho Feng-yu and his body was badly mutilated. His picture is still exposed in Lincheng Station.

General Ho Feng-yu's troops have not been paid for 18 months yet they manage to eke out an existence, which suggests that they are in sympathy with the bandits. General Ho is unable to do anything with the bandits as they refuse to negotiate with him, and he resents any attempt on the part of foreigners to interfere. When the American boys were handed over, he demanded a receipt which was duly given.

The following letter from Major Pinger was brought out by the boys:

"It is impossible for me to return with your messenger but my son will do so. Myself and the other foreigners, about 20, urgently recommend you immediately to impress upon the Government authorities the neces-

for withdrawing the troops. It is not complete, with within three days, we are threatened with the worst. These men told us that they are not professional bandits and are not holding us for ransom. They have suffered in the hands of the troops for some time and they used this method as a last resort for the purpose of securing their removal. Please wire the full facts to the British and American Ministers urging the seriousness of our position. Delay is extremely dangerous. Until we are liberated all means to prevent the troops from firing any action will precipitate our fate. Send European food back by the messengers as our canteens are now in trouble in feeding us."

General Ho Feng-yu is stated to have threatened to kill every inhabitant of the three haens if any foreigner is killed, but this is regarded as an empty threat. One of the Chinese prisoners, who was formerly a brother officer of the bandit leaders in General Chang Ching-yao's army in Honan, told the bandits that if anything happened to the American boys, they would lose their heads. He suggested that he should be permitted to take them out and the bandits agreed. Yang brought the children to the railway where Mr. Anderson took charge of them. General Ho Feng-yu refused to allow Mr. Anderson and a foreign doctor to visit the captives. He pleads that he could not accept responsibility for the probable detention of these foreigners by the bandits.

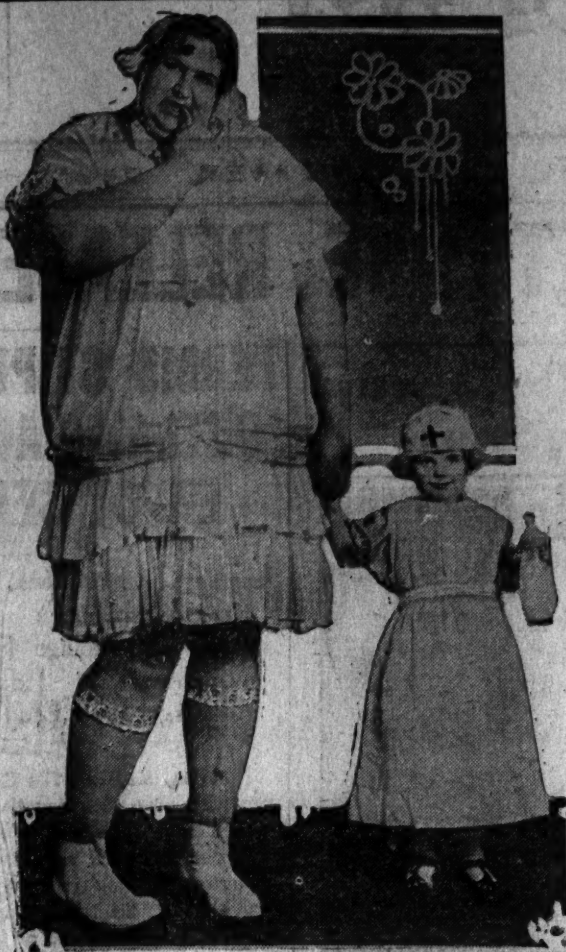
Communication with the bandits has hitherto been effected by means of pedlars. The foreigners are imprisoned in the Taihuanpeng mountain. The only lady appears to be Mme. Vera, a Mexican, who refuses to leave her husband. Commander Musso is said to be ill. It is understood that his illness is not serious and he is getting better. The others are apparently cheerful. The captives are evidently kept apart. It is stated that the report that the Elina brothers have been released is inaccurate.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, May 12.—A mandate issued today refuses to accept the resignation of General Tien Chung-yu, the Tsuchun of Shantung, at present and says that the Minister of War and of the Interior have already been ordered to investigate and decide who should be reprimanded in connection with the outrage. The mandate says that all the captives are released.

The A. D. C. in Vaudeville

"The Doors" made their appearance at the Lyceum Theater last night and immediately won a well deserved popularity with a full house. The clever company is reminiscent of the Court Cards, the Quaints, the Follies and the Co-Optimists and withal they also maintain a distinct originality both in conception and costume. I have seldom enjoyed a show more than I did last night. I am only voicing general opinion when I pronounce the production as in every way First Class. To Mr. D. J. Donne our united congratulations. His producing was beautiful in every way. He kept his little party of seven all ways pleasantly busy. He had a most artistic setting and his lighting effects added much to the whole excellent effect. To name the good numbers one would have to mention all seven players and the numbers of all seven. We have seen Mrs. Isaacman, Mrs. Chris Winkrope, Mr. Mark Hanna and Mr. Donne on many occasions, and we hope to see them again and again. They are always good. We have not had the pleasure of seeing Mr. and Mrs. Greensmith before. That young couple are a distinct find. Mrs. Greensmith has a charming voice. Her enunciation is splendid. She puts her songs over with a charm that immediately captivates. Mr. Greensmith is a light comedian who gets on good terms with his audience as soon as he appears. He has a whimsical manner that cannot do otherwise than entertain. There was one of the seven who did a tremendous amount of work and he sat at the piano the whole time. I didn't see a scrap of music on his instrument and yet he carried the artists through all their numbers with a touch that was sure and convincing. Bert Hayes is a fine accompanist. He is heart and soul in his work and the other six are naturally enthusiastic about his contribution to the delightful show. The concerted numbers were all well done. The business was fine. I am writing immediately after the performance. I am only one of

A Shrinking Violette!



Tommy Woods & Crystal Keats

CRYSTAL Keats, one of the South's famous child beauties, was entered in the Children's Floral Parade, held in Ocean Park, California, on April 15. To make certain the judges saw her

Bandit Business Well Organized

(Continued from Page 1)
ed all through the countryside and since bandits and soldiers are products of the same soil it is not surprising to hear that many of General Ho's soldiers are closely related to the bandits. Add the fact that Ho's troops have not been paid for 18 months and it will be seen that there is an added degree of sympathy between them.

That may be one reason why General Ho has done so little toward subduing the bandits before the Lin-cheng outrage and so little toward securing the release of the foreigners since the outrage. Among all foreigners who, having no official connections are able to express themselves freely there is no division of opinion. They say if the bandits planned the outrage to make him lose face they have succeeded admirably as a life size portrait of him at the present time would occupy about the space taken by a postage stamp.

He has obstructed the foreigners in every way, has been surely and unaccommodating. When the release of the Pinger and Allen boys was finally secured—through no effort on his part—he declined to turn them over to Naill and Roy Anderson until given a receipt for them. They gave him a receipt but couched

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In such terms that the worthy general will probably not give it out for publication.

Lieutenant-General Chan Tiao-yuan sent here by the Tsuchun of Kiangsu, appears to be a different type. At any rate he has lost no time getting on the job. Immediately on his arrival he drew up a manifesto to the bandit chief telling him he had \$200,000 for ransom and enough troops to wipe out all the bandits in this part of the province. The bandit chief, he added, might have his choice. Naturally this issuing of manifestos in Shantung by a Kiangsu official did not make General Ho very happy. But he has countered now with a manifesto directed to all the inhabitants of the three bandit-infested hsien informing them that he will kill them all if a foreigner is injured. Presumably the donkeys will be spared but even at that the bloodshed—on paper—is appalling. However several hours after this manifesto was issued no general movement of the population from the threatened hsien was reported.

The busiest spot in Lin-cheng is the telegraph office where two operators are working night and day trying to handle the biggest rush of business in their experience. As usual when there is any crisis in China, the military officials have a sudden and violent passion for telegraphing and fully three fourths of the capacity of the telegraph office is taken up by long code messages presumably of a military nature.

Christian Church in China Finds Strength in Country

(Continued from Page 1)

possibilities of leadership in country work by taking them into the nearby villages.

Mr. James Yard continued this emphasis on Chinese leadership by saying that inasmuch as foreigners can never really be a part of Chinese society, it has been only lately that Chinese leaders, by taking so strong a place in the church begin to make it possible to understand country life from the inside. Several speakers emphasized the importance of the home in country life and therefore the need of more women for country church work.

Tribute was paid by four or five workers to the wisdom of the Roman Catholic Church in centering its work in the country districts, and the hope was expressed that the two great wings of the Christian church may in the future work more closely together for the welfare of China.

IN THE CITIES

The afternoon session was devoted to a consideration of the church in the city. Here a social note was struck throughout the discussion. The need of combining all church forces for city work was stressed many times. The Rev. Wang Kang Ho stated that such an organization as the National Christian Council helps the churches to sink their denominational differences in approaching a given community and its needs as a whole. The staff of the National Council has proposed that one method for the strengthening of all the work of the church both in spirit and program, may be the holding of retreats of church lead-

ers for several days at a time. This received strong endorsement throughout yesterday's discussion, another sign of the scientific spirit in which the Chinese church is entering upon its task.

The Council adjourned on mass at 5:30 yesterday afternoon to attend the laying of the corner stone of the new Missions' Building on Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

The only session to be held for the delegates today will be at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the library of the National Y. M. C. A. at which time Bishop Roots and the Rev. Marcus Cheng will speak.

Monday morning the theme of the meeting will be "The Chinese Church as part of the Universal Church." The Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, representing the Federal Churches of Christ in America, will be one of the speakers and relationships with various international organizations will be considered.

There will be no sessions on Monday afternoon but at 8:30 on Monday evening in the Union Church there will be a meeting for the English-speaking residents of Shanghai under the auspices of the National Christian Council and the speakers will be Bishop Roots and Dr. Hodgkin.



BANDITS and RANSOM!

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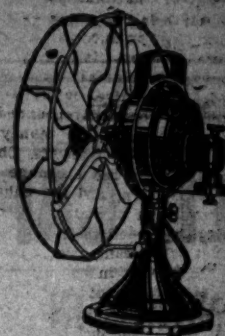
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Banks Shift To New Ideas

(Continued from Page 1)
of capital that was withdrawn by the Chinese for investment in stock and produce exchanges and trusts. When in 1922 there came the general collapse of these speculative enterprises the trend of deposits rebounded. A large portion of the money that was withdrawn from the Chinese banks during the exchange fever did not return, and the enhanced improvement since recorded must have been the result of the educational campaign conducted by the banks in the interior to the advantages of saving. The deposits in taels and dollars have kept on increasing, which speaks volumes for the worth of the Chinese banks. The next year should set up a new record of such brilliancy if the country's development is not retarded by disasters.

COMPARED WITH EUROPE
While in Europe the growth of banking has been following the lines of using as little money as possible, in China, on the other hand, the growth of banking has been concomitant with the increased use of money—in paper, silver or coins. Modern banking is in an elementary stage in this country. One point that these institutions should make it their earnest consideration is to create higher reserves. The importance of reserves hardly needs over-emphasizing. To our mind too much attention has been paid to giving high dividends than swelling the reserve funds. Some of the distributions to shareholders are too high when we consider the short time that these banks have been established. The China and South Sea Bank group, for instance, have paid some 16 percent dividends. This is certainly not in consonance with the best

conservative principles of Western banking, and we hope that the tendency to compete in dividend distributions by Chinese banks will be curbed and more attention paid to the necessity of strengthening reserves.

Out of a combined capital of these eight banks of 28½ million Mexican dollars there is to their credit a reserve of three millions only. The reserves would have been larger had big slices of the yearly profits not been allocated to distributing dividends. The management of Chinese modern banks should make substantial allowances for contingencies, and the only way to do it effectively is to reduce their distributions. But for this law it would seem that the policy pursued has been, so far, sound. They must also be commended for their prudent action in keeping all their assets in a liquid state. Their investments are not important and hence there has been no necessity, as in the case of some foreign banks, to cut depreciation to the bone.

The prosperous condition of these concerns is apparent in their balance sheets. The showing of the National Commercial Bank, for example, is indeed very flattering, for it enjoys the highest deposits on a comparatively small capital. It is another illustration of the truth that the soundness of Chinese banks lies not in their capital but in their deposits. In other words, credit is one of their most important assets. Incidentally, it might be remarked, in passing, that it is also an invaluable asset in any commercial undertaking whether in China or in any other part of the world. By their conservative policy these institutions have succeeded in attracting such prodigious deposits.

CHINESE MODERN BANKS

	Canton	Chinese-American	East Asia	China and South Sea
1922	1922	1921	1922	1922
Capital Paid	9,642,339	G. 5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Reserves	844,377	nil	500,000	64,438
Deposits	21,848,971	G. 2,428,562	9,335,060	6,507,932
Net Profits	299,219	small loss	253,851	800,777
Dividends	6% from silver Res.	nil	8 percent	16 percent
Man. Expenses	1,306,639	G. 396,686	235,004	205,596
Ratio of Capital	8.7 percent	nil	10	1.25
Ratio to Reserves				
Ratio of Expenses	13.55	7.9	6	4
Ratio to Capital				
When Established	1911	1919	1918	1921

	Shanghai Savings National Commercial	1922
Capital Paid	2,500,000	2,500,000
Reserves	420,000	750,000
Deposits	12,338,802	49,622,485
Net Profits	465,000	600,000
Dividends	10	12 percent
Man. Expenses	138,604	480,000
Ratio of C. to Res.	17	30
Ratio of Exp. to C.	6.5	15
When established	1916	1907

	Chekiang Industrial	Chung Foo
1922	1922	1922
Capital Paid	2,000,000	2,000,000
Reserves	327,000	180,000
Deposits	8,129,697	5,510,864
Net Profits	418,481	280,826
Dividends	12	9
Man. Expenses	1,282,440	229,194
Ratio of C. to Res.	21.25	9
Ratio of Exp. to C.	64	11.5
When Established	1908	1917

NEXT AMERICAN MAIL GOES OUT SATURDAY MAY 19

With the sailing of the President Grant this morning, the next mail for America will be dispatched on the Empress of Asia, Saturday, May 19.

The Grant arrived from Hongkong yesterday morning and docked at the Standard Oil Wharf, Pootung. The liner will sail for Seattle this morning and the tender with outgoing passengers is to leave the Customs jetty at 7 o'clock.

The P. and O. steamer Sardinia which sailed from London on March 29 with mail, left Hongkong at 8 o'clock Friday morning and is due to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow morning. The vessel will dock at the Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf upon arrival. No mail from America is expected to arrive until Friday next week. The President McKinley, on which a heavy mail is supposed to bring, is due here from Seattle next Saturday, while the Empress of Canada will arrive at Woosung from Vancouver next Friday.

OLD ROOFS MADE NEW with CARBO-LASTIC

Semi-Liquid Asbestos Roofing
Guaranteed for 8 years when applied over old Corrugated Iron
—Felt—Concrete—Composition—Tar & Gravel—etc.
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1A Peking Road.
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P. O. Box 1193.

SCHURMAN AND ANDERSON ARE HONOR GUESTS

Reception Given For Visitors
By General Ho Feng-
lin

United States Minister Jacob Gould Schurman and Admiral Edwin A. Anderson were the guests of honor at a reception given yesterday by the local Military Governor, General Ho Feng-lin and the Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. C. F. Hsu, at the latter's bureau, Bubbling Well Road.

The reception was informal. The band of the Arsenal furnished several selections. Among the other guests present were Mr. J. Harold Dollar, Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott and Mrs. Pott, Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham and Mrs. Cunningham, Judge Charles S. Lobingier, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Schuhl, Mr. George A. Fitch, Dr. F. J. White, Mr. P. P. Whigham, Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lane, Dr. J. B. Fearn, Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, Taoyin Wang Keng-ting, Mr. S. K. Chen and the Misses Chen, Mr. N. T. Yang, Magistrate Kwan Chun, Yu Yin yong, Nieh Yung-chung and Chen Chia-ching, Mayor Shen Pao-chang, Colonel Sun Chi-ching, Admiral Lin Chen-chang, Admiral Hsu Chien-ting, Mr. Hsia Hung-chong, Mr. C. T. Wang, Mr. Robert Miehler, Director Hsu Chen-ching of the Nantao Public Works Department and Mr. Jabin Hsu.

TIFFIN MONDAY

The American University Club will be host to the Minister at a tiffin tomorrow afternoon at 12:30 o'clock at the Old Carlton. Mr. H. Y. Moh, president, will be in the chair while Consul-General Cunningham will introduce the guest of honor. Other guests at the tiffin will be Mr. George A. Fitch, former president of the

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VAN HEUSEN

and

AERETEX COLLARS

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Opposite ASTOR HOUSE



Compact and Companionable

\$52. and \$70.

ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.

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NEW ARRIVALS

Armands Compact Face Powder
Hudnut's Twin Compacts
Hygeia Bottles, Nipples & Caps
K. D. X. Dandruff Remedy
La Blache Face Powder
Marvelous Cold Cream (large jars)
Othine (Double strength)
Quill Toothpicks
Zip Depilatory

THE EAGLE DRUG CO., Inc.

P627 Nanking Road

(next to Young Photo Co.)

Phone C. 7097

club, who is sailing for America by the President Pierce next month; Mr. J. Harold Dollar, General Ho Feng-lin, Judge Lobingier, Commissioner Hsu Yuan and Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott.

Already a large number has made reservations for the tiffin. Secretary Robert Miehler wishes to announce that reservations can still be made with him by calling him at C-6372 before 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

The club had intended to invite Admiral and Mrs. Anderson to the tiffin, but they had to decline the invitation, because they are leaving for the Yangtze River this morning. Mrs. Cunningham is also leaving on the flagship for a trip to Chungking.

Boys, Freed, Thrilled By Adventure

(Continued from Page 1)

A son-in-law of the late Yuan Shih-kai, Yung, an ex-army officer, had formerly served in the same regiment with some of the bandit leaders and was able to negotiate with them. He pointed out that they could gain nothing by keeping the boys in captivity and that on the other hand there would be very serious consequences if any harm befell them. He at length induced the bandits to release the boys and himself accompanied them to the railway. Wu Cheng-ching, an officer connected with the Ministry of War, was released at the same time because his feet were so swollen and lacerated that he could not walk. Mr. Yung is remaining here and expects to return to the bandit camp to aid in the efforts to get the foreigners released.

THE BRITISH FLOWER SHOP

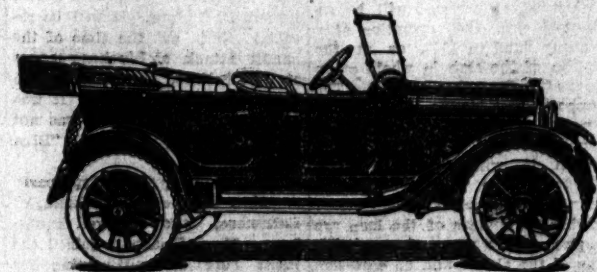
The leading Florist establishment, has 13 huge greenhouses and 30 mows of land and guarantees unexcelled quality and service.

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Tel. C. 4777

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

NEWEST 1923 MODELS

There are certain features about an automobile which appeal to owners, of which the absence of vibration and rattling is one. The car's general appearance and the quality of its equipment are also important considerations, and so is the cost of running. Cars manufactured by the world-famous firm of Dodge Brothers possess all of these recommendations, as hundreds of thousands of owners and drivers continually testify. They have the stamp of public approval.



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The STAR GARAGE & The EASTERN GARAGE
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Hankow Agents - FRENCH GARAGE
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Head Office and Showroom

125, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai

NAVY 'Y' TO GIVE SUBMARINE GOBS SOOCHOW TRIP

Tomorrow the Navy "Y" will take the sailors of the U. S. submarine flotilla on a sightseeing trip to Soochow. The sailors say that the trip to old Soochow is the best thing the Navy "Y" gives them of the many treats they have in Shanghai and some of the men like the trip over and over and never tire of it.

Now they say the gobs have made Soochow famous. The Chinese people, and one rarely sees a foreigner in the city, get a lot of amusement from the sight of a hundred or so rough riding sailors in their blue suits and white caps. The doorways are filled with smiling natives and excited children as the long line of donkey mounted gobs pass the narrow streets. Food naturally shouting salutations to their interested spectators and spurring on their little burros with "get a move on, Spark Plug," and "atta boy Sparky," having the time of their young lives. All rickshaws and "chairs" stop to let the procession pass.

After lunching at the foot of Tiger Hill Pagoda the party will have a two hours ride along the banks of the Grand Canal, sometimes crossing the picturesque arched bridges into fascinating streets where nearly everything that one can't think of is made by hand with curious tools. Then there is a half hour's rest at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. where the sailors are courteously received by the Chinese secretaries.

Then to Great Pagoda, the largest and highest in China. Of course everyone climbs to the very top. Many write their names and home address on the walls and the gilded Buddha sitting complacently by never "but an eye." Climbing the many flights of a stairs is a jolly game to the sailors. Each floor has the stairway in a different place and this is reached through arched passages and there is a scramble to reach it first.

The view from the summit is magnificent: hills and valleys, lakes and canals, paddy fields and thatched huts of farmers, and beneath is the great city of tiled roofs with here and there a handsome pagoda rising proudly above its humbler surroundings. The little bells that hang from the eaves of the upturned corners of the roofs of the pagoda sway and tinkles with the breeze.

Then the party descends the hundreds of steps to the temple below where the priests gather to see them gallop away. On the way to the railway station several houses are visited where the Chinese are weaving beautiful flowered silk cloth. The hut has dirt floors and the looms are crude, but the product is gorgeously wonderful.

The trip is finished and a tired but happy lot of men board their special car and return from a day in real China to more modern Shanghai.

Today the Navy "Y" will hold church service on board the U. S. S. Rainbow. The church party visiting the ship will comprise Mr. Harry Cameron, speaker and singer; Mrs. J. P. Davies, who will sing; Mr. William Lockwood, violinist and Miss Frances Taylor organist. This afternoon a church party of sailors will attend service at the Community Church leaving the Navy "Y" at 4:45.

In the evening at 7 o'clock there will be the usual Su-ki-wai for the sailors followed by a song series. Mr. Ted Black will speak. Mrs. R. M. Vandenberg and Mrs. J. H. Black will sing. Afterwards there will be a silent movie.

U. S. Liquidate Irish Securities

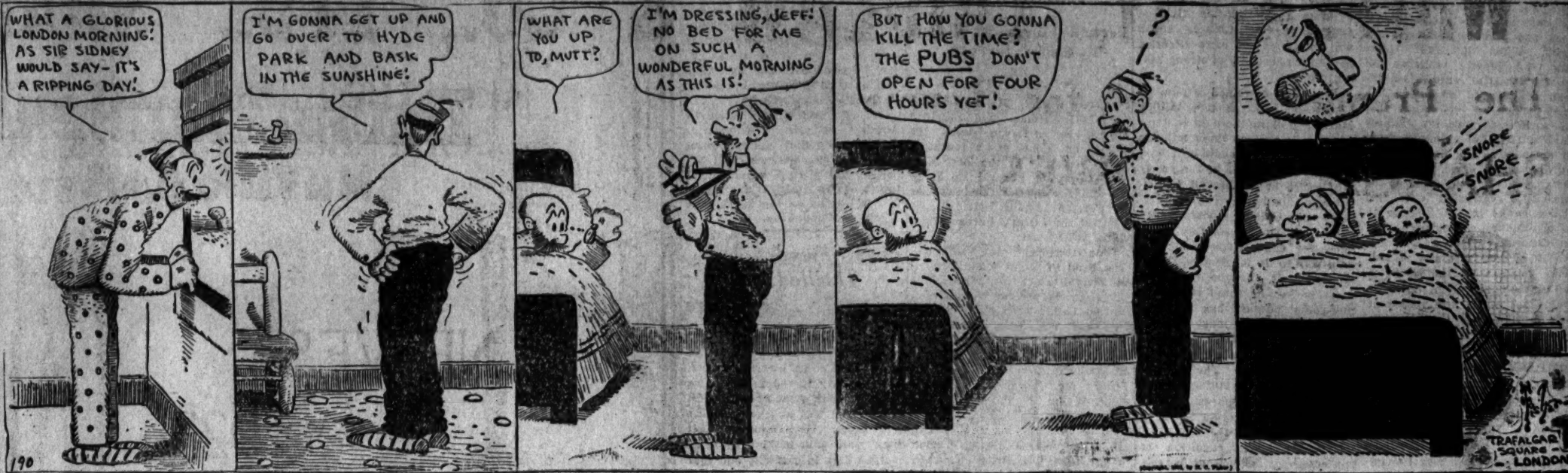
(Reuter's Service)
New York, May 11.—The Supreme Court today ordered the liquidation of \$2,000,000 worth of securities which are conflictingly claimed by the Irish Free State and the De Valerians, and the conversion into United States Government issues pending a decision of ownership.

In August last the Supreme Court granted an application by the late Mr. Michael Collins and other Free State representatives for an injunction restraining local banks from releasing to De Valera and his agents these monies which had been collected in America for the Irish Republican cause.

TAXI PHONE 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
\$3 per hr. \$1.00 per 20 min.
177 ROUTE VALON

MUTT & JEFF

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Jeff Is Very Thorough, You Gotta Admit That

By Bud Fisher

News Brevities

Mr. E. E. Brodie, American Minister to Siam, and Mrs. Brodie, accompanied by their two children, arrived in Shanghai yesterday. After a stay of several weeks in China, they will sail for America on home leave by way of Suez.

The meeting of the program committee of the American Woman's Club will be held at the Foreign Y. W. C. A. Club Rooms, 19 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, at 3 o'clock, on Friday, May 18. The program for the coming year will be discussed and it is, therefore, most important that there should be a full attendance.

Judge S. Skinner Turner, who has recently been sitting in the Hongkong Appeal Court, is due back in Shanghai today, accompanied by Lady and Mrs. Turner.

There will be a meeting of the Music Department of the American Woman's Club tomorrow, at 10:30 a.m., at the Old Carlton. The attendance of all members is urgently requested.

The Pro-Cathedral Branch of the Women's Auxiliary will meet at the home of Mrs. Lobinger, 12 Whangpoo Road, tomorrow. Practical work commences at 2 o'clock, and the regular business meeting at 4.

The annual meeting of the Men's Total Abstinence League is to be held on Wednesday afternoon, at 1:30, at 12 Jinkee Road, when the future of the League will be up for discussion.

The Cercle Sportif Français has issued a circular to its members giving particulars of a loan of 10,000,000 francs which it proposes to issue at 7 percent. The loan will be issued at par and will be redeemed by the operation of a sinking fund in 1943, or at the option of the club in whole or in part after December 31, 1933. The property and income of the Cercle Sportif Français, including the clubhouse and the ground on which it will stand in Verdun Gardens, are security for the loan. Accompanying the circular giving particulars of the loan are a plan of the proposed new building of the Cercle and an elevation showing a very handsome frontage.

An announcement regarding the Hongkong and Kowloon Taxicab Company, Ltd., says the authorized capital is \$750,000 and the directors are Messrs. H. Birkett (chairman), M. Nemazee, Sun Pak Ming, Chan Lim Pak, Chan Su Ki, A. H. Rowe (managing director) and F. Ellis. Subscriptions at par are invited for 49,000 shares of \$10 each of which 44,000 have been underwritten.

Messrs. Holyoak, Massey and Co., Ltd., advertise that they have been appointed agents for the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., and the Ellerman Line, in Canton.

At the U. S. Court yesterday,

CARLTON

STARTING May 16
WED.

"TOL'ABLE DAVID"

A Truly Great Picture that will eclipse anything seen here for a long time. A photoplay that is really worth while.

DON'T MISS IT

Trade Bodies Send Mission To Deal With Bandit Chief

(Continued from Page 1)

He has announced his willingness to take with him food and other supplies which friends or relatives may wish to send in to the captives. Mr. Whitman is leaving by the 9:30 a.m. train and any articles to be sent in his care should be delivered to the Shanghai North station in good time to make the train.

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce yesterday received a reply from the Peking cabinet in answer to the local protest to the Lincheng affair. The telegram stated that the Government had held Tien Chung-yu, the Tsuchin of Shantung, responsible for the early release of the passengers seized and stated further that their early release is confidently expected.

PEKING SENDS DELEGATES

A telegram received here late last night told of action taken by the Association of Chinese General Chambers of Commerce at Peking. The wire stated that four delegates were being sent immediately to Tsaochwang, bearing the following message to the bandit chief, Sun Mei-yao:

"In the name of humanity we appeal to you to release the

China is Trying

to all who are not in the best of health. A course of SCOTT'S Emulsion—taken now—will make you stronger and healthier in every way. You buy the best strength-maker that money can buy when you get the

SCOTT'S EMULSION

THE FAMOUS FOOD TONIC
Sold in Hospitals and Sanatoriums throughout the world.

SCRIPPS PARTY SAILING TODAY FOR TIENTSIN

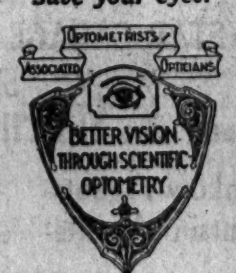
Yacht Ohio Goes North To
Pick Up Publisher's
Son

Mr. E. W. Scripps, president of the Scripps-Howard newspaper syndicate in the States, and his party are sailing at 10 o'clock this morning for Tientsin on Mr. Scripps' yacht, the Ohio, to meet the newspaper proprietor's son, Robert P. Scripps. It will be recalled that at the time of the bandit attack at Lincheng it was at first believed that Mr. Scripps was among the captives. It was later ascertained that he was not on board the ill-fated "Blue Train."

Accompanying the Scripps party is Miss Katherine Steelman, of Baltimore, who is well known here. Miss Steelman joined the yacht here and will continue for the remainder of the cruise.

The party aboard the Ohio sailed from Newport News and came through the Panama Canal, calling at San Diego, California, and then proceeding to Honolulu and Hongkong and Manila, thence Japan. Their plan is to sail to southward to the South Seas, visiting Java and Sumatra on the way to Tahiti and then to return to the United States.

"Save your eyes."



A REASON FOR

that supremacy which so decidedly makes our glasses excel, is that we have precision instruments in the hand of a graduate optometrist to conduct scientific sight-testing, and a perfectly equipped shop in which to make high grade lenses.

Chinese Optical Co.

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司公光眼鏡精中

Chinese Woman To Rome To Attend Suffrage Congress

Exclusive Dispatch To
THE CHINA PRESS

Geneva, May 11.—Miss Tseng Yu-shui leaves for Rome today to attend the International Woman Suffrage Congress as the representative of China. She will speak on woman activities in China.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION No. 1 THERAPION No. 2 THERAPION No. 3

No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses. SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND: 3/6. DR. LECLERCHE & Co., 11, Abchurch Lane, LONDON. SEE TRADE MARKS. "THERAPION" IS A REGISTERED TRADE MARK APPLIED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

PREVENT SUMMER MILDEW

Place a Westinghouse "Cozy Glow" Heater or Hang the Portable Westinghouse Automobile Heater in your Storage Closet. Operate it a short time daily and keep the air dry.

ECONOMICAL—SAFE

Westinghouse Electric
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Ask Your Dealer



"Cozy Glow"

STEINWAY SUPREMACY

If you could watch every process of Steinway production you would appreciate the reasons underlying Steinway leadership. The name Steinway brings a vision of the world's greatest artists, who have acclaimed it the utmost effort of manufacturing in the field of art.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

KLIM

Powdered Dry Whole Milk

Used in Thousands of Homes
As the Regular Milk Supply.

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AMERICAN WHISKEY

Sole Agents for the Far East

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Employ The MULTIGRAPH

when you want to introduce new goods into the market—when you want to pave the way for your salesmen—when you want to intensify your sales effort in any particular way. The MULTIGRAPH typewrites sales letters a page at a strike and prints attractive booklets, folders, etc. at very low cost. To get more results, ask how The MULTIGRAPH can help you. We shall be glad to give you the facts about it—as adapted to YOUR business.

Exclusive Agents for—

The Woodstock Typewriter.
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Business Equipment
Corporation

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I like them—
They Satisfy
—and the blend
can't be copied



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CIGARETTES

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO., U.S.A., Manufacturer

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

The Premier House for Tennis Gear
AT
SHANGHAI'S LOWEST PRICES

ALL THE BEST MAKES INCLUDING
SLAZENGERS, BUSSEYS, SPALDINGS
AND DAVIS, ETC.



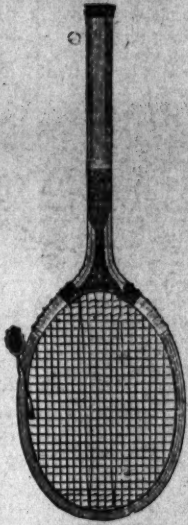
G. C. BUSSEY'S
"BUSSEY"
Tennis Racquet
13 1/4, 14 1/4, 15 oz.
\$24.50



MEN'S CREAM
Flannel
Tennis
Trousers.
Well Cut,
British
made. All
Size
\$12.50



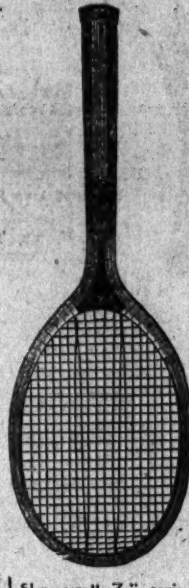
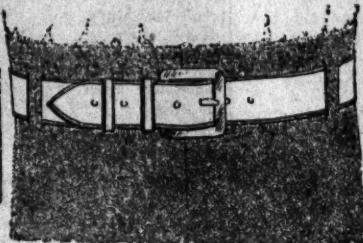
MEN'S WHITE WOOL
Sports Coat. Sweaters All
qualities.
8.50 10.50 12.50 14.50 16.50
ALL SIZES



Slazenger's
"Lambert Cham-
bers" Tennis
Racquet Strung
with White and
Red Gut
13 to 14 1/2 oz.
\$32.50



TENNIS RACQUET.
Gut Preserver. Complete
with instructions.
90 cts. Bottle



Slazenger's "Z" Tennis
Racquet Strung with
Red and White Gut
12 1/2, 13 1/2, 14 1/2 oz.
Our Price
\$35.00



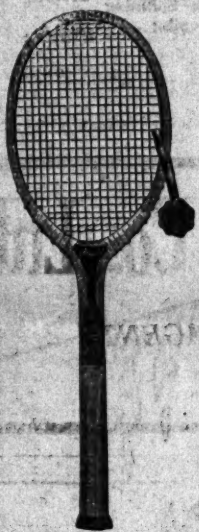
The Ideal Sports Sweater V. Neck
All Wool with Coloured Border
\$12.50
Plain White V. Neck
Wool Sweaters All Sizes
\$5.50 \$10.50 \$12.50



Men's White
Cotton
Gabardine
Trousers
All Sizes
\$10.50



Spalding's
"Gold Medal"
Tennis Racquet
Strung with
Black or White
and Red Gut.
12 1/2 oz. to 15 oz.
\$32.50



SLAZENGER'S
SPECIAL
E.G.M.
Tennis Racquet
13 to 14 1/2 oz.
\$29.50



Men's Cotton
Tennis Shirts
All Sizes
\$3.75 4.75 7.50
Genuine "Aertex"
\$7.50



Men's British
Made Straw Hats
PRICES
\$3.95, \$4.75,
\$5.50, \$6.50,
\$7.25, and \$7.95
EACH



Men's White Calf, Waist Belts
With Detachable Rustless Buckle.
All Sizes **\$3.50 Each**



Men's White Canvas Tennis
Shoes. With Natural Crepe Rub-
ber Soles **\$10.50 pair**



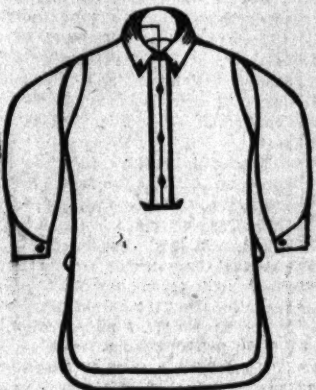
"The Wayloo Club"
Tennis Shoe.
White Canvas Vners Extra Thick, Grey
Rubber Soles. **\$5.95 pair**



B.V.D.
Union
Suits
All Sizes
or
Sleeveless
**\$3.95
Suit**



B.V.D.
Separate
Gar-
ments
1/2 Sleeves
Vests
Sleeveless
Vests
Trunk
Drawers
\$2.25 Ea.



Men's Cream
Flannel Tennis
Shirts
\$8.50. \$9.50
All Sizes



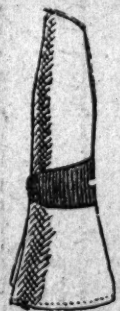
SLAZENGER'S
"DOHERTY"
Tennis Racquets
Strung with Red
and White Gut
12 1/2 oz. to 15 oz.
\$32.50



SLAZENGER'S
"IDEAL"
Tennis Racquet
Weight
12 1/2 to 15 oz.
\$32.50



Men's Smart Striped
Day Shirts with one
Soft Polo Shaped
Collar to Match.
All Sizes in Stock
\$5.95 each



Men's
Tennis Hats
White Drill
\$2.95

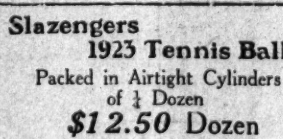
WHITE FELT
**\$3.95
\$4.95**
All Sizes



White Wool Roll Collar Sports
Sweaters. All Sizes
\$5.50 \$10.50 \$12.50



MEN'S CHAMPION KEDS
White Canvas uppers Grey Cor-
rugated Rubber Soles
\$3.95 pair



Slazengers
1923 Tennis Balls
Packed in Airtight Cylinders
of 1 Dozen
\$12.50 Dozen
F. A. Davis
1923 Tennis Balls
\$12.50 Dozen



White Wool
Polo Collar
Sports
Sweaters an Ideal
Garment for
Sports
Wear
**\$5.50
\$10.50
\$12.50**



"British Made" Indian
Gauze Summer Under-
wear 1/2 Sleeve Vests
\$1.75
Knee Length Pants.
\$2.25



White Felt
Tennis
Hats
**\$3.95
and
\$4.95**



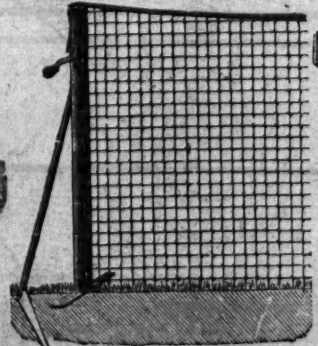
LAWN TENNIS
Measuring Tape Distinctly Mark-
ed with full Instructions
For Marking Out. **\$6.50**



Slazenger's Renshaw
Tennis Racquets
Strung with
Red and White
Gut
12 1/2 oz. to 15 oz.
\$18.50 each



Best Quality Lawn Tennis Tapes
Non Curling Superior Woven Tapes Brass ends
Complete With Ring **\$13.50 \$22.50 set**



Tennis Posts as
Sketch
\$12.50 and 16.50 Set.



"THE LIVE LASTIC" Belt
Ideal for Tennis Wear
All Sizes White or Beach Colour
\$1.95



White Canvas Belts with
Rustless Detachable Buckles
All Sizes
\$1.75



LAWN MARKERS
BRITISH MAKE
As used by all the
LEADING HOME CLUBS
\$26.50

Terms Cash
No
Credit

BUY YOUR TENNIS GEAR AT WHITEAWAY'S
SHOP IN COMFORT IN THE COOLEST STORE IN TOWN
"WAYLOO CORNER" NANKING AND SZECHUEN ROADS

Hours of
Business
8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

MR. TANG SHAO-YI RETURNS AFTER LONG ABSENCE

Former Premier "Still Out of
Politics." Not Going
To Peking

After living in retirement for almost two years in his home in Kwangtung, Mr. Tang Shao-yi, former Premier, returned to Shanghai yesterday by the steamer President Grant. He was accompanied by his wife, two daughters and one son. Only a few intimate friends of the ex-Premier were at the wharf to meet him as no news of the arrival was given out before hand.

Mr. Tang appears to be in fine spirits and has gained some weight. He told his friends that he was still out of politics and had come to Shanghai on private business. He would remain in Shanghai for some time and definitely denied that he would go up to Peking.

(China Press Service)

Hongkong, May 11.—Inter-viewed today on the eve of his departure for Shanghai by the Admiral Line s.s. "President Grant," Mr. Tang Shao-yi expressed his surprise that the Powers had not yet awakened to the futility of according recognition to the Government in Peking.

The Lincheng bandit outrage, declared Mr. Tang, should be an effective reminder to the Powers that they had erred greatly in delaying to withdraw their recognition from the host of corrupt Mandarins and militarists, called the "Government."

"Since the Boxer upheaval,"

Mr. Tang says, "the recent raid on the Tsin-Pa express at Lincheng has proved to be the most important diplomatic issue confronting this country. Foreigners who were hitherto respected in China now find their welfare and interests seriously jeopardized."

"The Peking Government not only has failed to protect the lives and properties of the Chinese people, which it has conventionally ignored, but also finds itself incapable of ensuring safety to foreigners residing, trading or traveling in this country. It is utterly impotent and one should not wonder why it is unable to cope with the bandits."

The foreigners, of course, suffer, but their governments are in one sense to blame."

Referring to the campaign in Kwangtung, Mr. Tang said that last month, General Wu Peifu dispatched several brigades of troops to this province and spent over \$300,000 for no other purpose than that of subjugating the South and converting Kwangtung into a Chinese principality with himself as the overlord. The result had been, he added, the devastation of a rich province.

INDIAN LOAN

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 11.—A new Indian Government loan of £20,000,000 at 4½ percent interest, issued at 90 is being underwritten.

Wash Away Skin Sores

Many sufferers of skin disease say, "the liquid wash has become a household word. They know it is reliable because they can depend on it, they do not hesitate to recommend it to their neighbors. It has proved itself a remarkable remedy for all forms of skin disease. It is a medicine that is harmless to the most delicate skin, but still it is effective and quick in action. If you are a sufferer from skin disease, including ulcers, pimples, eczema, crusts or sores in any form, this remedy will not disappoint you. It has stood the test and today is the most recommended for all skin diseases."

For sale at all chemists, druggists, etc.,
James Hamilton, Ltd.
16, Canton Road, Shanghai

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Accessories

Sales Department
Wengyi Mercantile Co.
12, Szechuen & Soochow Rd.,
Tel. C. 839, Shanghai

Cecil Regrets France Has Killed Joint Action On Reparations Issue

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 11.—Though the Ruhr was brought up at the end of yesterday evening's debate in the House of Commons by Lord Robert Cecil, who regretted that France's attitude had made joint action impossible and declared himself a convert to League intervention, the bulk of the debate was concerned with the Saar Valley. The Saar Valley is an entirely distinct question because, while the Ruhr and the Rhineland are purely a matter of Franco-Belgian administration, the government of the Saar Valley has been the chief example in Europe of administration by the League of Nations.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, May 11.—At the annual dinner of the French Chamber of Commerce in London yesterday evening, the French Ambassador, speaking on the questions of reparations and the occupation of the Ruhr, said: "In France there is no doubt that, if Great Britain

had co-operated with us in the Ruhr, Germany would have yielded immediately, as she has always done when she has found us facing her closely united in peace as in war. I beg our British friends to see in this sentiment not an unjust reproach nor a prayer but a homage and hope."

Mr. Balfour, on behalf of the British Chamber, expressed sympathy in the situation of France and said: "The British commercial world considers the French people to be justified in claiming guarantees for their security."

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, May 11.—Count Bethlen, the Hungarian Premier, and Dr. Kallay, the Minister of Finance, arrived in Paris this morning from London. They will leave on Sunday evening for Rome.

The Reparations Commission this afternoon considered the request made by Count Bethlen last week for the restoration of Hungarian finances.

with regard to the Jamboree.

Next Thursday will see the start of their ticket-selling campaign. A comprehensive scheme has been drawn up which ensures that there will be no overlapping in the visitations to offices, and we do not think there are many who would not gladly buy a ticket at \$1 (children half-price) to help toward the success of the Jamboree. The Scouts and Cubs are not begging, their constitution will not allow them to do that even if they had any desire to; on the contrary they have been working hard all the year to give full value for the money received in the shape of a rattling good exhibition of what they can do.

U. S. Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, May 14, 1923, 1923, at 3 p.m.

Cause No. 1351, The Nanyang Brog. Tobacco Co., Ltd. v. Green Star Steamship Corporation. Motion to set. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Davies and...

Cause No. 2180, Tsin-Tung Jen et al. v. American Express Company. Motion for bill of particulars. Krisel and Krisel; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 1861, Luk Hop Company v. American Express Co. Motion to set. Fessenden and Holcomb; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Obituary

MR. EDGAR WHITE

Mr. Edgar White, for 15 years manager of the drapery department of Messrs. Hall and Holts in Tientsin, Hankow and Shanghai, died at the General Hospital Friday night from a complication of diseases. He had been in Shanghai only a few months and was about to take home leave when his illness developed.

Mr. White is a Yorkshireman and leaves a father and brother in the Homeland. He was well known in the ports where he was employed and has an Army record, having served in the Boer War. The funeral was held at Bubbling Well Cemetery at 5 o'clock last evening.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Weihaiwei: General Sir John Fowler, Lady Fowler, Misses Fowler (2), Gordon, Capt. Humphrey; for Chefoo: Mrs. E. Gendreau and child, Mrs. J. S. Abbott and child, Mrs. H. A. Flanagan and two children, Mrs. J. H. Severn, Mrs. H. M. M. Corrick, Mrs. J. H. Folge and child, Mrs. C. W. Holt and child, Mrs. J. L. Holloway and infant, Mr. A. J. Desantels, Mrs. Dell; for Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. Brewitt Taylor, Mrs. E. H. Murphy, Messrs. McKinley, C. S. Well.

Per C.N. s.s. Whangpu for Nanking: Mr. and Mrs. Dupree. Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Misses Wells, P. Miller, "Williamson Barlow, Mrs. C. H. Barlow, Messrs. E. S. Hildrich, E. M. Smith.

Per C.N. s.s. Shongking for Hongchow: Messrs. F. Teh Sing, H. J. Moysey, B. W. Bennett; for Hankow: Messrs. J. L. Stuart, A. Steller.

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung for Tientsin: Dr. and Mrs. Yocum & child.

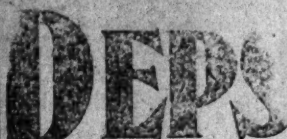
Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow for Swatow: Messrs. C. H. Lavers, N. C. Woo Man Chi; for Hongkong: Mr. R. W. Lee Jones; for Canton: Mr. R. C. W. Behrand.

Per P. & O. s.s. Kashgar for London: Surg. Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. G. S. Harvey, Lt. Comdr. J. Harrison R.N., Mr. and Mrs. J. H. and Master Inwood, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sparks, Miss E. Poulsen, Mrs. T. E. Watts, Mr. and Mrs.

G. Ashford, Mrs. T. E. Cadman and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Speyer, Masters M. and B. Speyer, Miss K. Speyer, Messrs. J. Watt, W. T. Janner, A. MacMillan, J. A. McKee, S. Johnson, Y. C. Yang; for Marseilles: Mr. W. B. Kennett, Mrs. H. H. Fox; for

Penang: Mrs. L. A. Thomas; for Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Reads, Mrs. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Church, Mr. and Mrs. Benson and Donald, Hudd, S. H. Dutton, de Moss, A. J. Welch, Mrs. D. Goldman, Moss, A. F. Goldman, Yap Kon-

hin, D. L. Hatchison, A. S. Hen-My and Mrs. Ferman, Messrs. derson; for Hongkong: Mrs. R. Bauds, Morgan, Hume, Mac-Reads, Mrs. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Church, Mr. and Mrs. Benson and Donald, Hudd, S. H. Dutton, de Moss, A. J. Welch, Mrs. D. Goldman, Moss, A. F. Goldman, Yap Kon-



It is 'the weak spot' in the throat that always feels the first effect or germ-attack or any sharp change of temperature.

Only prompt and proper treatment will prevent the soreness and inflammation from spreading along the breathing tubes to the lungs.

Peps go straight to the weak spot. They find out and exterminate dangerous germs and so

GUARD

the lungs against this disease peril of our dust laden atmosphere. When you dissolve a Peps tablet in your mouth it gives off powerful healing and germicidal fumes. These, inhaled with the breath pass through all the air-passages into the lungs.

Peps thoroughly soothe and disinfect the throat. They banish the soreness, hoarseness, difficulty in swallowing, and prevent tonsillitis, bronchitis, chronic cough, etc. Peps are obtainable of chemists and medicine dealers everywhere.

YOUR THROAT



THERE'S
YOUR
BOSS!

THERE'S THE ONLY MAN WHO CONTROLS YOUR FUTURE

Nobody else can push you ahead. Nobody else can hold you back. The things you want—it's up to YOU to win them. And you can do it!

If you want a better position than the one you have, there's just one thing to do—get ready for it. Don't worry about opportunities. Employers everywhere are looking for men who CAN DO things. Learn to do some one thing better than others, and there will be plenty of them looking for you. And you can get READY for any work you choose through the I.C.S. You can do it at home, in spare time. More than 150,000 men and women are doing it right now.

Your future depends on yourself. Start to build it to-day and let the I.C.S. help you. Here is all we ask: Clip and mail the Coupon to us NOW. If you can make up your mind to do this, you are the sort of person the I.C.S. can assist. Will you do it?

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I am interested in the Course before which I have marked an X. Please send me full particulars, without any obligation

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A New Lot of
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One Quality, the
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"HOME MADE"
1lb. Boxes \$1.75

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Exclusive Dress Lengths,
Knitted Silk Dresses,
Jumpers, Belts, Buckles
& Ornaments, Shoe Buck-
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in Buckskin & Canvas

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WILL SACRIFICE

40% below factory cost
one new "South Bend"
Gap Lathe, 8 foot 22
inch swing.

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Butchery for sale.

Consisting of furniture, fixtures,
tools, and other accessories, situated
at corner of Taku and Thibet
Roads. For particulars, apply to
Shing Kee The Ideal Provision Co.
58207

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(Established 1870)
Dealer in all kinds of porcelain,
brass and bamboo ware, carvings,
emeralds, jade, cornelians and
gems of all sorts, etc.

All goods sold by us are guaranteed,
and articles found to be imitations
can be returned within one
year of purchase.

We will change our present business
after 1924.
Address:
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French Concession, Shanghai.
Telephone Central 3157.
57128 J 13

The Shanghai Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighteenth Annual General Meeting of The Shanghai Life Insurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Offices, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 25th day of May, 1923, at 3.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th day of May, 1923 to the 25th day of May, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN R. MOODIE,
Shanghai, 9th May, 1923. Secretary.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: 10, Canton Road, Shanghai.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-fifth Annual General Meeting of The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd., will be held at the Company's Offices, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 25th day of May, 1923, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th day of May, 1923, to the 25th day of May, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN R. MOODIE
Shanghai, 9th, May, 1923. Secretary.

To let a flat, containing 2 rooms

Breakfast may be arranged if desired

Bathroom, telephone, garden

Inspection from 1 till 5; Sunday 12 till 2

21 Avenue Du Roi Albert, Phone W. 3080

58576

INTERPORT CRICKET

— Dance —

in Honour of the Hongkong Team at the Grill Room,
Astor House Hotel,

Monday, May 14th, at 9.30 p.m. to 1. a.m.

TICKETS including Supper \$3.00 may be obtained from

E. P. GRAHAM-BARROW, Esq.,

Cathedral School;

R. GRIMSHAW, Esq.,

38 Kiangse Road

C/o Messrs. Arnhold & Co., Ltd.

5 Kiukiang Road

C. D. FIELD, Esq.,

Hon. Sec.

Through Healthy Infancy and Sturdy

Childhood to Perfect Maturity

The "Allenburys" Milk Foods are prepared especially for Infant Feeding and not for general purposes; they are entirely free from pathogenic organisms, so that their advantage in the prevention of milk-borne diseases is apparent, especially in view of the still unsatisfactory state of Milk Supplies in regard to dirt-contamination and bacterial infection.

ALLEN & HANBURYS, LTD.
SHANGHAI.

NOTICE

As from Tuesday, 15th May, 1923, the offices of the DUNLOP RUBBER CO. (CHINA), LTD. will be open for business between the hours of 8.30 a.m. to 12 noon. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. (Saturdays: Close at noon).

TSINGTAO

From June 1st will be opened

"Pension Pacific"

With 25 well furnished rooms. Splendid view, healthy air, sea-bathing in front of the house. Kitchen under supervision of foreign chef. Ask for prices and plan of the house. P. O. Box 18, Tel. Addr. Pension Pacific.

58691

All Advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for.

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET, from June 1st, Self-contained, flat of two large unfurnished rooms, kitchen, bathroom, etc. garden. Rent moderate. Wayside district. Apply to Box 523, THE CHINA PRESS.

58810 M 13

TO LET, in Central Part of French Concession, desirable unfurnished flat of two rooms, with attached kitchen and bathroom. Geyser installed. Available June 1st. Very moderate rental. Apply to Box 513, THE CHINA PRESS.

58786 M 15

FLAT to let, two rooms, and bathroom with kitchen, servants' quarters. Rent \$40. Apply to 68 Ward Road.

58803 M 15

TO LET, unfurnished flat, ten rooms, three modern bathrooms, sanitary installation, hot and cold water, lift, overlooking French Bund, in new up-to-date building, suitable for selected boarding house or mess. Rent very reasonable. Apply to Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F. 155

UNFURNISHED flat of two large rooms, with large glass verandah, bathroom, kitchen and servants' quarters 7 Wayside Road.

58751 M 18

TO LET, an independent unfurnished flat consisting of three rooms, bathroom, attic, servants' quarters, kitchen, in a detached house, Western district. Apply to Box 504, THE CHINA PRESS.

58787 M 15

CENTRAL Flat to let, would suit four men for Mess—Beautifully cool and convenient. Apply to Box 490, THE CHINA PRESS.

58708 M 13

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: Man experienced in wood working with machinery and other manufacturing. Reply to Box 525, THE CHINA PRESS, stating experience and salary expected.

58816 M 16

MAN WANTED: Experienced in wood-working and manufacturing. Apply by letter stating experience, training, and salary expected. Address Box No. 523, THE CHINA PRESS.

58809 M 13

WANTED, experienced law interpreter. State experience and qualifications. Apply to Box 515, THE CHINA PRESS.

58789 M 16

WANTED thoroughly qualified chemist, either foreigner or foreign trained Chinese, experienced in dye stuffs business in China preferred. Reply stating fully past training and salary desired. Apply to Box 518, THE CHINA PRESS.

58805 M 15

WANTED, "compradore" for a business house with security of Tls. 3,000 Good position. Apply to Box 505, THE CHINA PRESS.

58768 M 15

WANTED, a young Chinese, good talker. Must be returned student. Excellent position. Phone Central 752 for appointment.

58733 M 13

WANTED, a foreign chemist. Good salary to right man. Apply to Box 501, THE CHINA PRESS.

58733 M 13

THE Tsingtao American Academy desires the services of a first-class teacher of English (male). Must be well-trained and of high moral character. Applications with recommendations and photograph should be sent to the Principal.

58693 M 15

DR. DALBEY, (D.D.S.)

AMERICAN

DENTAL SURGEON

(NORTHWESTERN UNIV.,

TENNESSEE UNIV.

Phone C. 5071.

Opposite AMERICAN CLUB.

34 NANKING ROAD.

T. F. 155

SUMMER RESORTS

EAST CLIFF, Large 8 room house on point of land, sea, on three sides, private bathing beach, 8 mou plot. Unusually wide veranda, unsurpassed view. Well furnished throughout. Double servants' quarters, can be used for two families. Inquire Box No. 479, THE CHINA PRESS.

58683 M 15

TSINGTAO, New apartments, four rooms, kitchen, bath, one block from the sea, up-to-date in every particular, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, now ready for occupancy. Apply American Academy, Tsingtao.

58695 M 16

The General Repair Shop

24 Dent Road, corner of

Tongshan Road.

Notice to motorcycle riders.

Work done by British and American Mechanics at a reasonable charge.

58800 M 24

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, on Scott Road, six roomed house, with garden and servants' quarters, telephone. Mortgage secured. Furniture, fixtures, etc. to be taken over. Apply to Box 508, THE CHINA PRESS.

58771 M 16

TO LET, newly refurnished five-roomed house. Furniture to be taken over. Rent Tls. 65. Apply to Box 511, THE CHINA PRESS.

58779 M 13

MOST desirable and convenient modern residence. Situation French Concession next to Columbia Country Club. Eight rooms, four bathrooms (hot water, flush, etc.), tennis court, (garage if required). Rent Tls. 120 per month. Lease will be transferred. Occupier leaving for Europe. Furniture to be taken over. Apply to Box 512, THE CHINA PRESS.

58781 M 13

FRENCH Concession, near Park, three roomed house, kitchen, bath, two verandahs, small garden, gas, electricity, telephone. Furniture, fixtures must be taken over. Rent \$40.00 monthly. Enquire; 291 Avenue Joffre.

58807 M 15

TO LET, in French Concession, near Avenue Joffre, comfortably furnished house, eight rooms, two bathrooms, servants' quarters, kitchen, garage, tennis court. The house can be divided into two apartments. Fixtures and fittings to be taken over, furniture optional. Rent Tls. 100. Occupant leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 464, THE CHINA PRESS.

58640

FURNISHED, middle June-first September, new house, eight rooms, sleeping-porch three bathrooms, modern sanitation, share garden, equipped with ground, tennis. Address, Lacy, 128 Avenue Joffre.

58752 M 13

TO LET, from June first, 622 Rue de l'Observatoire, five rooms, attic, bath. Rent Tels 85. Fixtures to be taken over. Telephone W. 3020. Can be seen after five.

58773 M 15

WESTERN DISTRICT, near Gordon Road. Available beginning of June. Five big rooms with attic. Excellent neighborhood and good air. Moderate rent. Apply to Lee Chong Ching Dong Land & Estate Co., 135, Szechuen Road.

58753 M 16

TO LET, in French Concession, newly built houses situated at the corner of Avenue Duball and Route Stanislas Chevalier consisting of seven rooms, two bathrooms, flush closet, cold and hot water installations, kitchen and servant's quarters. Rent Tls. 35.00 per month. For particulars, apply to Comptadore office, CREDIT FRANCO CHINOIS, No. 31 Avenue Edward VII, Telephone Central 5555.

58712 M 23

SIX rooms, three sanitary baths, two attic rooms. Could be divided into two flats. Fittings to be taken over. French Concession, near tram. Address Box 443, THE CHINA PRESS.

58711 M 15

MODERN six room house. Rent Tls. 160.00, French Concession. Garage, garden. Fittings to be taken over. Furniture may be purchased if desired. Apply to Box 444, THE CHINA PRESS.

58711 M 15

FIVE room furnished modern house, in French town. Reasonable. Apply to Box 485, THE CHINA PRESS.

58694 M 13

TO LET, house on Bubbling Well Road No. 170, near Seymour Road, consisting of six large rooms, two attic rooms, servant's quarters, garage and tennis court. For further particulars, apply V. F. Zimmerman, 35 Jinkee Road.

58635 M 15

SEMI DETACHED, nine roomed house with three modern sanitary bathrooms, and garage, in best residential district of French Concession, close to Park. Suitable for large family or boarding house. May be let either furnished or without. Apply to Box 398, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F. 155

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

FOR RENT, ground floor space suitable for shops, banks, etc. Modern, fireproof building, corner Szechuen and Hongkong Road ready about June 1st. Inquire M. C. A., 120 Szechuen Road.

T. F. 14

OFFICE TO LET, corner Kiukiang Road and Szechuen Road. For particulars, please apply to Bank of Canton Ltd. 2 Ningpo Road.

T. F. 141

TO LET, on No. 16 Jinkee Road, three furnished or unfurnished office rooms. Occupation 1st June. Apply "The Siberian Jewellery Store," 96 Szechuen Road.

58758 M 15

TO LET for balance of our lease, which can be extended, an excellent ground floor, best part of Central district at a very cheap rental owing to owner leaving China. Immediate possession. Address Box No. 445, THE CHINA PRESS.

58711 M 15

OFFICE to let in Ezra Buildings. Can be used for living quarters. Telephone C. 1151.

58660 M 13

COMMODOUS office at No. 7 The Bund, first floor. Apply to the San Sing Cotton Manufacturing Co. (1923), Ltd., at the said premises.

T. F. 134

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No. 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China.

T. F. 135

USED CARS

FOR SALE Studebaker special six, Sport model. Owner driven, 3 months old. Perfect condition. Telephone West 2017 for appointment.

58791 M 15

HUPMOBILE 2-3 seater, in good running order. Tels 300. Apply Wayside Road 7.

58751 M 13

STUTZ 4 cylinder 5 seater touring car, very little used, machine in perfect condition. Please apply to 123, Wellswell Road.

58735 M 27

FOR SALE, two slightly used motor cars, one touring, one limousine, both good makes. Must be sold on account of owner leaving China. These are both good makes and can be bought for very much less than they are worth. Address Box No. 446, THE CHINA PRESS.

58711 M 15

SCRIPPS BOOTH 2-3 seater. Excellent condition, no trouble. Tls. 450 cash for quick sale. Apply to Box 483, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F. O.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SHOULD any firm or manufacturer need RESPONSIBLE AGENTS or CONNECTIONS in CANTON, HONGKONG communicate with C. H. KOK, Post Office Box No. 46, Chinese Post Office, Canton.

58762 M 25

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH ladies give lessons English, business correspondence, literature, shorthand, typewriting, music. Miss Ryan, 3a Wong-kashaw Gardens. Telephone W. 2779.

58603

GODOWNS TO LET

TO LET, Modern godown conveniently located in Central District, close to Customs Jetty. Approximately 5,500 square feet. Can be sub-divided. Apply to Box 514, THE CHINA PRESS.

58786 M 15

PROFESSIONAL

MANICURE, Miss Eds, expert European manicurist, at 47, Wongio Road (near Hongkew Park), from 2 to 5 p.m. (except Saturday, Sunday), or at any address by appointment.

58772 M 13

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

Wanted furnished rooms in apartment, from October 1st, by American family, two small girls. Modern bathroom. Reply with particulars to Box 520, THE CHINA PRESS.

58808 M 16

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Cinnaught House.

8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens. Vacant one small front room, facing South.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens. Direct Foreign Supervision. To let with full board, one large room, with private bath; also one small room. Telephone North 482.

BOSTONIA

61, Carter Road

58636

Eighteen Quinsan Gardens

Cleanest, coolest, quietest rooms in Shanghai. Private baths throughout. Best food in town. Real American home Cooking Telephone North 844.

NICELY furnished room, new house, all modern conveniences, 210 Bubbling Well Road, Phone West 2603.

58763 M 13

ROOMS to let, with board, near Astor House. Excellent food. Apply 7, Astor Road.

58778 M 16

TO LET, without board, furnished room, bathroom attached, hot and cold water, telephone. Central district. Breakfast optional. Apply to Box 516, THE CHINA PRESS.

58792 M 15

CENTRAL District. An airy comfortable room, with private bath, in quite family, suitable for one or two bachelors. Apply 25, Whangpoo Road, opposite American Consulate.

58794 M 13

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms, with board. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply 8 Young Allen Terrace. Vicinity Quinsan Gardens.

58766 M 15

LARGE airy rooms, in French Concession. Excellent food, modern sanitation. Single \$90.00. Double \$150.00. Apply to 85B Rue Bourgeois, corner Rue Lieux tenant-Petitot.

58662 M 13

TO LET, in private family, a nicely furnished bedroom with board. Apply No. 29 Baikal Road.

58731 M 16

COMFORTABLY furnished double and single rooms, bath attached, facing South. Excellent cuisine and service. \$50 to 130 single, 130 to 190 double. 24 Haskell Road. Phone North 255.

58732 M 22

TO LET, Central district, well furnished large room, private bathroom. Good board. 19A, North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 1848.

58710 M 18

9 HANKOW ROAD, to let, large and small furnished rooms, with board, private bathrooms. Tel. C. 2321. Apply Mrs. Benn.

58724 M 13

EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house, nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table. Phone West 3055, or call A101, B101, C101, Avenue Road, near Gordon. Mrs. H. Russell.

58639

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with board to let by day or month, bathrooms and verandahs, attached, conveniently situated. Opposite Race Course and kitchen under personal supervision. 72, Bubbling Well Road.

58339 M 22

FEVERISH FABLES

YES INDEED - I'D
MUCH RATHER DANCE
WITH YOU FRESHMEN
THAN SENIORS



FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with bath and first class board in newly refitted house now under American management, 23 North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 2654.

T. F. 133

TO LET, furnished room, bathroom attached, hot and cold water. 432, Avenue Joffre.

58681

TO LET, 259, Avenue Foch French town. One large room for married couple or gentleman, in private family.

58527

TO LET, large well furnished bed sitting room with private bath. Board optional. Kitchenette if required. Near French Club and tram car. 312, Avenue Joffre. Telephone W. 2855.

58787

ROOM with board, with English family. Bachelor only. Very moderate. Apply 5 Carter Road or 'phone West 1850.

58760 M 13

SITUATIONS WANTED

FULLY qualified newspaper reporter, seeks position. Pittman's shorthand, speed 150 words per minute. Reply to Box 524, THE CHINA PRESS.

NO POLITICS IN ASSASSINATION, SWISS DECLARE

Vorovsky's Slayer Actuated By Personal Revenge Motives

(Reuter's Service)

Lausanne, May 11.—The murder of M. Vorovsky, which Communist leaders were said to have instigated, seems to have been a spontaneous act with which nobody else is implicated, according to the Swiss National League quietly to kidnap M. Vorovsky and expel him.

While M. Divilkovsky's condition has not improved, M. Ahrens has sufficiently recovered to undertake a campaign from his bed against the local police whom he accuses of not affording sufficient protection. The police refused that although the Soviet delegation did not enjoy official status they were offered special protection which M. Vorovsky refused. M. Ahrens returned a denial to this and asserted that if the police were unaware of the threats made against the Soviet delegation since Sunday their intelligence service was pitiable.

Attended by Swiss Communists and two members of the Turkish Delegation but no members of the local authorities, the coffin of M. Vorovsky, covered with the red flag, was conveyed to the cemetery today pending removal to Russia. M. Bagowski, a representative of the Russian Red Cross at Bern, has arrived to take charge of the Soviet Delegation.

It is not anticipated that the Conference proceedings will be affected by the incident. The Italian Government, through the Italian Consul, has expressed condolences with the victims in view of the fact that M. Vorovsky was Italian Minister in Rome.

(Reuter's Service)

Lausanne, May 11.—The assassination of M. Vorovsky, the Soviet envoy, passed without notice at today's meeting of the Conference.

Turkish circles were surprised at the news and Ismet Pasha issued a statement expressing sincere regret at the death of "the representative of a great and friendly Power with whom he had excellent relations during the Conference and whose high qualities we have not ceased to appreciate."

(French Wireless through Reuters)

Paris, May 11.—Swiss newspapers state that the crime committed at Lausanne against M. Vorovsky and the other Soviet delegates had no political character. It is stated, moreover, that the Soviet delegation had not been officially recognised by the Swiss authorities.

The murderer, Conrad, who is a Swiss, born in Russia and having served in the Russian Army, declared that he wished to avenge the ill-treatment of his parents who died in a Bolshevik prison.

M. Motta, head of the Political Department, in a statement repudiating the act of violence committed by an isolated individual, expressed the hope that the Swiss interned in Russia would not have to suffer reprisals.

At the sitting of the political committee of the Lausanne Conference, which met this morning under the presidency of Sir Horace Rumbold, no allusion was made to the crime.

The Allied proposal for the eventual participation of Poland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Portugal in the elaboration of the Peace Treaty has again roused opposition from the Turkish delegates.

The Conference then discussed the claim of the Turks for guarantees for the protection of the Moslem minorities in Jugoslavia and Greece in the interpretation of the Treaty, which is completed by the representatives of Serbia, Greece and Great Britain.

Successful Candidates In Cambridge Examinations

Following is the list of successful students from the Council's schools participating in the Cambridge Local Examinations held last December, according to announcement in this week's Municipal Gazette:

Public School for boys, SENIORS.

Class II:
Petigura, A.
Passed, under 18 years of age.
Abraham, J. S.
Jacob, J. R.
Keyserling, H. R.
Taranoff, P. J.
(7 entered).
JUNIORS.

Class II:
Concotti, N. M. (Distinction Religious Knowledge).
Subbotovsky, A. (Distinction Religious Knowledge).

Class III:
Bojean, C. C.
Passed, under 16 years of age.
Green, M. (Distinction Religious Knowledge).

Greiner, J.
Gundry, F. R. L.
Karanjia, N. P. (Distinction Physics).
Peterson, H. C. D.
Passed, over 16 years of age.

Herzberg, M.
Raeburn, L. J.
(17 entered).

Thomas Hanbury School for boys, JUNIORS:

Harvey, S.
Naidia, B.
Whittaker, H.
Orden, A.
(8 entered).

Livchitz, G.

Oppenheim, L.

Shea, A.

Stephan, J.

(16 entered).

Public School for Girls.

PRELIMINARIES

Seniors, under 18 years of age

N. Dierks

(4 entered).

Juniors, Honours, Class III.

G. Fredericks

A. Wilhelm (Distinction in French).

Passed, under 16 years of age.

M. Cantorovich (Distinction in Religious Knowledge).

J. Ferquharson

H. Finkelstein

L. Jensen (Distinction in Religious Knowledge).

K. Meosa

K. Petigura

G. Remedios

Passed, over 16 years of age:

A. Logan

G. Pearson

S. des Remedios.

(15 entered).

PRELIMINARIES

Passed:—

Andrews, H. T.

Cohen, J.

Corneek, P. W. V.

Feldman, P. A. M.

Kabelitz, J.

Logan, W. A.

Morgan, A. R.

Moss, W.

Petigura, J.

Poliak, G. R.

Roberts, W.

Young, C. C.

Jourin, S.

Moran, P.

(18 entered).

VARIETY STAR TO APPEAR AT PARISIAN CAFE

An elaborate vaudeville program by three well-known and popular artists will be given beginning Tuesday evening at the Parisien Cafe.

The artists on the program are George E. Barnes, Miss Irene West and Miss Marjorie King, who come to Shanghai from New York, arriving by the Tenyo Maru. All have established reputations in America and on the Continent and their programs should prove an appealing attraction here. Mr. Barnes has a rare collection of comic songs written especially to suit his particular style of humor, and Miss Irene West is so well known as a singer that further comment is not required. Miss King possesses distinctive charm in voice and personality and should prove an immediate favorite here.

An admission charge of \$1 will be charged at the Cafe but there will be no cover charge.

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New York Fans To See Games In Fine Settings

New York, April 14.—When baseball, the nation-wide magnet, begins attracting its swarms of fans to its two poles here this season, New York's devotees of the sport will find their way into the two largest and finest parks in the country.

The new \$3,000,000 Yankee stadium is now complete, and vast improvements have been under way at the Polo Grounds, home of the world's champion Giants, where the seating capacity is being increased to 54,000. The combined seating capacity of the two parks at the opening of this season will be 120,000—75,000 at the Yankee stadium and 45,000 at the Polo Grounds—but within a few weeks this will be increased to 130,000. In future years, when final plans are completed, 154,000 spectators can be accommodated on a single day.

The Yankee stadium, the largest baseball park in the country, will be ready for the opening game next Wednesday, with the Boston Red Sox, and will accommodate 75,000 persons. When completed, it will seat 100,000.

The severity of the winter has retarded work at the Polo Grounds, but 45,000 seats will be available there April 26, at the first call of "Batt'ries for today," and before the end of May 54,000 will be ready.

The Yankee park is an imposing arena with its tier of wooden bleachers surrounding most of the outfield and huge steel and concrete grandstand, consisting of two decks and a mezzanine floor. The bleachers, newly painted in bright green, are ready for the first mob of "dyed-in-the-wool" enthusiasts.

The grandstand is complete except for two decks of seats in the extreme left field section, which will be added after the close of the 1923 season. There are rows of box seats in front of all seats in the two decks as well as the mezzanine. The enclosure for newspapermen is in front of the mezzanine floor and directly behind home plate.

An immense score board has been erected over the center-field bleachers with figures a foot high,

visible from any section of the park. Scores of all games in both major leagues will be posted daily.

Under the direction of Phil Schenck, veteran ground-keeper who was in charge of the Yankees' old field more than a decade ago, the playing field has been sodded from the edge of the stands to the rim of the bleachers, except for a track 24 feet wide encircling the field. The track measures 400 yards and has a straightaway of 120 yards. It will be available for track meets when the field is not being used for baseball. Its temporary wooden rim can be removed when the track is not in use so as not to interfere with the fly-chasers.

The field is 362 feet, 6 inches wide. When Babe Ruth hits a home run over second base to the center field bleachers, the ball will have to travel 475 feet.

The main entrance and exit to the grand stand are on 157th Street and Doughty Street. The grandstand and bleachers cost the Yankees \$2,500,000, and the grounds slightly more than \$500,000.

The old wooden bleachers at the Polo Grounds have been replaced by concrete and steel structures extending from each end of the grandstand around the outfield. In center field two bleacher sections have been finished, each seating 2,500 persons and separated by an exit gate. Behind each, uncovered stand is a clubhouse of concrete and steel, one of four stories to be occupied by the Giants.



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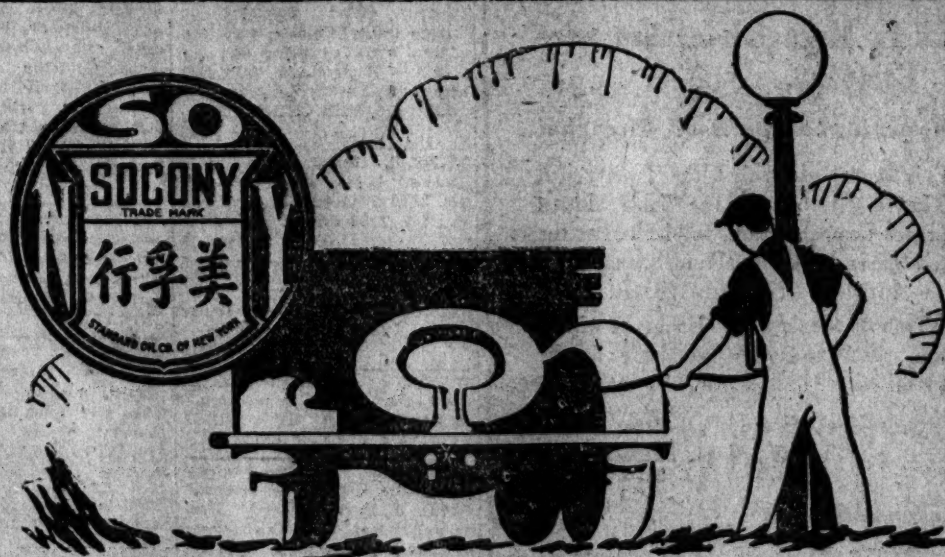
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Four Of Many Proposed Constitutional Changes Likely To Engage Next Congress

BY LOUIS SIEBOLD

Washington.—At least four of the sixty odd proposals to change the Federal Constitution, which failed in the last session, are certain to figure prominently in the proceedings of the sixty-eighth Congress.

While no changes were ordered in the organic law of the country in the sixty-seventh Congress, substantial progress was made in arousing popular interest in several proposed amendments, with decidedly favorable prospects of receiving congressional endorsement next winter.

Congressional as well as popular sentiment is admitted to be crystallizing in favor of at least four of the plans for reforming procedure under which the federal government is now conducted. Discussion of the Norris, Dadsworth, Ashurst, and Madden bills to remodel the present Constitution has clearly established the necessity for definite action by Congress, in the judgment of constitutional lawyers and the more enlightened leaders in Congress.

The Norris amendment which was successfully blocked by the lame duck element in the House of Representatives, found immediate favor throughout the country. It proposed a change which was generally conceded to be not only desirable but warranted by present conditions.

Under its terms a President would be inaugurated in January instead of March 4, and the annual session of Congress would begin two weeks in advance of the President's inauguration so that he would find the legislative machinery already set up when he came into office.

The present system provides that the President shall be inaugurated on March 4, but a Congress, elected at the same time, does not begin to function for nine months after he assumes office, unless called into extra session. A Congress at present elected in November does not actually get down to business until thirteen months after the people have selected men and women to represent them in the Senate and House.

The wisdom of the change proposed by the Norris resolution is admitted by all political and Congressional leaders with the exception of those who assert zealous resistance to any interference with the organic law of the country except when an important political minority desires otherwise—as was the case in the eighteenth and nineteenth amendments establishing prohibition and extending the franchise to women.

The Norris amendment was beaten in the House after passing the Senate by odds of 10 to 1. If it had reached a vote it would have passed the House at about the same ratio. The reason it did not reach a vote was that the lame duck (defeated) members of that body manipulated the legislative machinery to obstruct its passage.

Supporters of the Norris amendment, encouraged by the tremendous wave of public sentiment favoring it, intend to revive it at the next session of Congress, and are confident it will be adopted and submitted to the people in time to become operative by 1926. The refusal of the lame duck element to permit a vote on it in the last Congress will delay its ratification until after the next presidential election.

The Dadsworth amendment, which was favorably reported by the Senate Judiciary committee, is another proposal which has appealed to the wisdom and common sense of the country generally. Under its provisions haphazard and precipitate amendments to the Constitution would be impossible. Mr. Dadsworth's proposal is that the people should be given more time in which to consider amendments to the fundamental law.

His bill preserves the provisions of Article V, requiring the approval of two-thirds of the senators and representatives of any measure which must be ratified by state legislatures or popular conventions.

It is further provided that until three-fourths of the states have ratified, or more than one-fourth of the states have rejected the proposal, any state may change its vote.

The effect of the Dadsworth proposal would be that organized

and noisy minorities would not be able to stampede legislatures or the voters of a state into precipitate action or without desirable deliberation. Mr. Dadsworth's amendment was declared by constitutional lawyers to be sound and prospectively beneficial in every respect.

Another proposed amendment which found favor among constitutional lawyers and congressional leaders was introduced by Senator Ashurst (Ariz.) The Ashurst amendment provided for the elimination of the electoral college and the direct election of the President and Vice-President by popular vote, just as prevails in the choice of senators and representatives.

Popular reaction to the amendment originated by former Senator Kenyon, and recently revived by Representative Madden, reflected widespread approval. This amendment would confer upon the President the right to veto specific items in all legislative appropriation measures.

Under the present system the President either must accept or reject a bill passed by Congress. He is prevented from striking out what he considers unwise and unjustified. The amendment now proposed would give to the President the power to defeat raids on the public treasury for the benefit of special groups of citizens or politicians serving in Congress.

The necessity for such a reform was seen in the bill making appropriations for the army. The estimates of the budget commission to cover meritorious river and harbor improvements were ignored by "pork barrel" congressmen, who more than doubled the appropriation recommended for the purpose and combined to put the raid through the two houses.

PRESIDENT POWERLESS
The President remonstrated against the increase ordered by Congress, but was powerless to stop it. He was supported in this position by an aggressive minority in both houses and by public sentiment generally. The fight will be renewed next session, and from present indications it will have the support of many new members.

The proposal to amend the Constitution to extend the term of the President to six years and make him ineligible for re-election has been advocated in Congress for the last twenty years. It has rarely found support among political leaders, and particularly those more intimately identified with the fortunes of White House occupants. Congressional leaders who favor the project assert that public sentiment is growing in favor of the proposition.

Two other proposals to amend the Constitution which are expected to receive more consideration in the next Congress than was accorded them in the recent session would prohibit employment of children under 16 and women under 21.

Most of the proposed changes in the Constitution introduced during the last Congress are conceded to have been of questionable value. Some of the schemes for changing the Constitution were trivial in character and a few grotesque and whimsical. An amendment proposed by a Western representative would bar any child born in this country of foreign parentage from citizenship unless both parents were citizens.

A plan advanced by a New York member would give governors the right to order referendums on state legislative proposals to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer in complete defiance of the eighteenth amendment. A proposition urged by Senator Ladd (Non-Partisan League, N. D.), would render Congress powerless to declare war except when approved in a popular referendum and compel the submission of treaties with foreign countries to a popular vote.

A scheme advocated by another New York representative would give Congress authority to vest the power to make treaties and appointments in the courts and heads of departments. Another Constitutional amendment would increase the terms of representatives from two to four years and limit the membership of the lower house to 500. There are 435 members in the present House.

An equally interesting Constitutional proposal would forbid national, state and even village governments from raising money by taxation to pay the expenses of any religious sect or grant other relief except through remission of taxes.

An Oklahoma member would amend the Constitution to extend the federal election laws over state primaries.

Guam's Coral Tombstones; Thirteen Crates Received

BY LOBIN TARR GILL

Dead men's bones! The basement of the Bishop Museum is strewn with them!

Rows of skulls, boxes of skeletal material in every size from the remains of some prehistoric baby to the thigh-bones of a chief, piles of ancient slingstones, bits of broken pottery, stone implements—all are part of the Guam collection that reached Honolulu on the transport Chautauque several weeks ago.

Outside the building is a tombstone carved from coral rock—an upright monolith, its bowl-shaped capital still crated. Each weighs over a ton. Hundreds of such monuments mark the ceremonial burial places of the race that once inhabited the Mariana Islands, the archipelago which, with the exception of Guam, is now under Japanese mandate.

3 TO 14 FEET HIGH

The stones range in height from three to 14 feet, the largest is said, exceeding in size any used in the Egyptian pyramids. There is nothing on earth like them.

The skeletons were found by Commander J. C. Thompson of the United States Navy, and H. G. Hornbostel, field representative of the Bishop Museum, buried at the bases of such tombstones, lying with feet toward the sea or the nearest running water, and near them bits of broken pottery, stone or bone implements, or, at times, other human bones.

"Owing to the fact that they probably had been cooked," said Dr. Stanley C. Ball, curator of collections at the museum, "the disintegration of the miscellaneous bones was slower. The remains of cannibal feasts that accompanied the burial ceremonies of dead chiefs."

"HOUSES OF THE ANCIENTS"

"Houses of the Ancients" the stones were called by the natives of Tinian and Rota, islands just north of Guam, when Captain Freycinet, on a scientific expedition around the world, undertaken by order of the French government, marveled at their symmetry.

Monuments, tombstones, ruins, call them what you will—how long have they marked the burial sites of a departed race? The

question has echoed down the years.

"We have no traditions of the race that once inhabited the Mariana Islands," Dr. Ball said, as he pointed out the relics of the past, "but it is unlikely that they will prove to be Polynesian. The Polynesians did not make pottery, you know, and these stone implements are not like ours. One possibility is that these people were more closely related to the Micronesians and may have come from Micronesia up to Guam. The size of the skeletons would not preclude this as a possible solution."

FOUND IN 1740

The "ruins of a very particular kind," described as "square, pyramidal pillars, on the top of each of which is a semi-globe," were mentioned in Lord George Anson's account of his trip to the South Seas, which he made as commander-in-chief of a squadron of His Majesty's ships in the year 1740. He saw them on the island of Tinian, where, arranged in rows, they seemed to him to have been the foundations of some religious structure.

"We do not know the significance of the tombstones," Dr. Ball explained, "and so far, we can only conjecture. Nor have we any idea of the length of time they have been standing in the jungles and neglected coconut groves of the islands. A number of them have fallen, and, as they all lie in the same relative position, it is interesting to think that, perhaps, some earthquake toppled them over."

"Latta," as the ancient burial sites are known in the Chamorro language, have been found in the uplands of central and southern Guam as well as along the coast. Generally, the long axis of upland latta are found to be parallel to the ridge on which they are placed, and thus to a stream of water, just as those latta found along the coast have been laid out parallel to the ocean.

FEET TOWARD THE WATER

This brings the feet of the ceremonial burials toward the water so that, with the raising of the dead, the footsteps would be directed straight toward the ocean or stream, the water of life. This is the theory of the two men who have been so intimately associated in the work of bringing to light the relics of the long-dead race.

According to Commander Thompson and Mr. Hornbostel,

death was viewed as a preliminary to rejuvenation in the world to come. Water and birth had also an intimate relation in their psychology. In the orienting of the corpse with feet toward the water, the death-rejuvenation association is seen with rare clearness.

These enthusiasts find also a delicate symbolism in the primitive architecture of the tombstones. They believe that the upright, or "halege," surmounted with its capital, or "tasa," of coral rock, had a very direct relation to the idea of rejuvenation in the water of life. The fact that coral, bowl-shaped heads were used as tasa, had, for them, a direct significance.

ROCK HELD GOD

They think that this primitive man, inhabiting islands fringed by moral reefs and bounded by coral cliffs, probably believed that the wonderful growing rocks possessed God-like qualities. For, it seemed, the rock grew only in water. Taken out of its element, growth stopped. If thrown back into the sea, growth would seem to commence again, thus appearing as though its original life were revived.

"Thus life, death and rebirth," they say, "seemed all to be controlled by the father of life—the sea. What, then, would be more appropriate than the use of coral heads to symbolize the idea of rejuvenation in water after death?"

In round numbers there are 272 latta on the island of Guam. Latta in the Agaña Pay district have with the exception of 10; disappeared, the halege and tasa having been used for modern construction work. The natives of today say that the foundation of the Catholic church in Agaña was built of latta and it is known that the church in Lapiasan was also so constructed. It is believed, from the amount of skeletal material found in excavating in Agaña, that the total number of latta formerly in that locality may have been at least 50, and the story still lives which states that the latta of Agaña were the largest in Guam.

TWO NAVY OFFICERS

Dr. Ball told the story of the two men who, with the cooperation of the United States Navy, have done so much for the cause of science.

"Commander J. C. Thompson ('Snake' Thompson, he calls himself and signs himself, too, because of his long interest in collecting of strange reptiles) had

been in command of the marine hospital at Guam since November, 1921." Dr. Ball pointed to the initial "T" with its horizontal line formed of an undulating mark, with an arrow for a head, which is used as the signature on all of the officer's letters. "He immediately became interested in the burial sites of the former inhabitants of the island."

"People supposed the monuments to have been the foundation columns of former buildings. It is characteristic of Thompson that, as soon as he saw them, he began to dig. He had hardly started when he came across a skull. Further excavations unearthed such material as you see here."

"In February, 1922, the first notes and specimens arrived at the museum in the care of Lieutenant Hornbostel of the Navy, who, it seems, had also become interested in the work. These men had had naval training, and thus were able to get splendid results with little equipment."

"Mr. Hornbostel had become so intensely interested that after a conversation with Dr. Gregory, director of the museum, he went on to the coast and resigned his commission, returning to Honolulu the following April. Soon after that he left for Guam as our field representative."

"It is probable that he will remain there at least seven months longer," Dr. Ball continued. "He is doing splendid work. His wife speaks the Chamorro language and is now engaged in working up the dialects and traditions of the natives."

When Commander Thompson arrived at Honolulu on the Chautauque, March 4, bringing with him, by courtesy of the Navy authorities, 13 crates of skeletons, pottery, native implements and bones, which are now being arranged at the Bishop Museum, he said that the tombstones were brought over 12 miles to the boat in carts drawn by water buffaloes, and had been lowered from coconut trees by means of block and tackle.

Commander Thompson has taken station at Seattle, but, before he left Honolulu, he said it was his great desire to return to Guam and carry on his investigations.

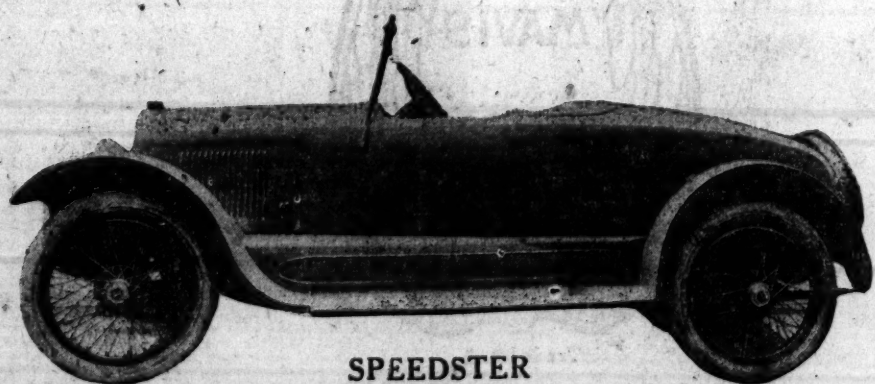
Mr. Hornbostel, it is hoped will be granted permission by the Japanese government to conduct excavations on Rota, Tinian and Saipan, islands just north of Guam.



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An Emperor's Flight

BY A. E. GRANTHAM

Historical Note:—Shun Chih, the story of whose renunciation of the Chinese Throne is here told, was the first Manchu Emperor of China, and reigned from 1644 to 1661. What reports to be his mummy is recently kept in the Temple of Tai Shan, not very far from Peking.

Dead! She was dead! Tung Kuei-fel the beautiful, Tung Kuei-fel the adorable, the peerless concubine who held his entire being in the hollow of her little hands. Dead! Dead! Dead! To his cries of agony, dumb to his maddened questions, irresponsible to his tears! That voice which was like the song of oracles in April dawn would never call his name again, never again would his hand feel the flower-soft touch of hers; never again would he pour out all his perplexities and cares to a soul so sweet and true. That frail, small body, vibrant once with such intensity of love buried for ever underneath the weight of a gigantic coffin-lid and its catafalque of orange silk. Lavishly libations were poured out before the tablet of her soul; incense kindled, flowers offered her and cakes; but it she stooped down to receive these, it was only as the flimsiest of shadows, invisible to mortal eye. And he desired so to see her, to gaze into her dark eyes once more, and read there once again the glorious terror of their love. He was only twenty-three, the age when woman can fill up the whole life of man, and bereavement wrings the heart beyond its power to understand. Why could he not have shielded her from death? Nursed her threatened flame of life? Guarded her more tenderly? She had grown languid in the last fierce heat of summer, and with the withering of the leaves, the fading of the first chrysanthemums, her flower-like face, paler than the whitest rose, had fallen back into the black tangle of her outspread hair and never raised itself again. What was it to him that earth still glowed with light and laughter; that other women lived, almost as beautiful as she. They moved about him with the same soft rustle of embroidered satins, the same glimmer of white strings of pearls, the same tinkling of jewelry of gold and jade. Some even sang the same sweet songs and tortured him with memories of moonlight music in these warm and wondrous nights, which no warning told them were the last they would ever spend together.

Tung Kuei-fel! O Tung Kuei-fel! Dead! Dead! And his whole faith in life dead with her. All these others only fitted like gibbering phantoms across the black night of his grief. How could they compare with her, whose slightest movement was music, sunshine and strong wine? Snatched from him now, it seemed for ever, existence shrivelled into nothing but a dull consciousness of pain without hope, or solace or reprieve. Time, which heals so much, only added to his burden, and men wondered, seeing a monarch grieve so much. Kinsfolk remonstrated with him. Courtiers attempted to distract him. Sharply the Emperor Dowager rebuked him; an Emperor may mourn only for the loss of parents, over the sufferings of his people, and his own shortcomings. To wall for weeks over a mere woman's death was unworthy in a ruler and a danger to the throne. Dutifully he listened to her but what did her withered heart know of the ecstasies of love between two beings in full radiance of their youth and how their sudden ending smote like the destruction of a world? Still obediently, he tried to throw off the obsession of his loss. He ordered famous actors to perform before him their best plays, but he could only see them vaguely, trembling through a mist of tears. He would go hunting, but the bow was strung too tightly for his listless arm, and his soul sickened at this wanton spreading of cruelty of death. He sought to bend his mind to the business of government, full of vast interest and cares, the toll of conquest not yet ended, and the foundations of a wise and strong dominion still in the act of being laid. The South sent news that the last remnants of imperial sway had been wrenched out of the weakening grasp of Kuei Wang, the prince who claimed the Dragon Throne as a member

of the Great Ming Dynasty whom Chinese rebels had dispossessed and the Manchus had replaced. Proudly the banners of the Manchu Army streamed forward on the red road of victory. Man called this glory. There was rejoicing at the Court. But what did it really mean, this conquering and fierce striving for possession? Did not all conquests in a longer or a lesser time drop out of the hands that seized them, leaving them emptier, poorer than before? Had not even the possession of one woman's love, which fate had given him one day to tear it from him on the morrow, left nothing but the torment of an unappeasable regret? What did any man truly possess but his power of suffering?

So the days wore on in sorrow, and nights in silent woe. The autumn that had slain the lovely Tung Kuei-fel ended; winter came and the great cold. The young Emperor shivered in his sable robes, turned from food and fare, and hugged his misery to his breast, until it froze into his blood and made it ice within his veins. He had grown too weak to stand, and lay stretched out upon his couch, listless, almost motionless, his eyes turned inwards to her image, blind to all other forms and colors; deaf to all sounds but the faint music of her spirit voice, the echo of her phantom steps. The Court grew anxious. And when for days nothing would pass his lips but a few drops of jasmine tea, when his voice sank to a whisper and his eyes, grown ever larger, remained fixed upon the void, into which his whole being seemed to drop away, mournful rumors went about the palace, that the Son of Heaven had set forth on his long dim journey to be reunited to the loved one he had lost. There were many who believed this. But in reality, in between his grievous dreaming of the dead and his passionate yearning for lost joys, came the haunting doubt as to the value of these joys, the worth of worldly power and the first faint shaping of an answer to all doubts.

To what did power, love, desire lead men? Behold the heir of the proud Mings, who once had won the Dragon Throne, heir now only to exile, beggary and shame. And his own body's strength, of which he used to boast, dissolved in utter weakness, his happiness in sheer pain. Then once more the bitter question: What did any man truly possess except his power of suffering? Of suffering, yes, but of seeing also, of seeing and of understanding. And when the full sight came, the entire understanding, might there not be a peace beyond the reach of dire changes, a blessedness above the fickleness of fate? Surely there must be something in creation proof against death, despair, and disillusion. Something—What? Where? The sound of evening bells fell on his ear, the distant murmur of monks intoning vespers chants. And then—who whispered it? What sudden light flung radiance into the darkness of his soul? Was it her voice calling from the Western Paradise, her hand beckoning towards the purple of the sunset Hills, where Buddha the All-Merciful, who hears the cries of the whole world, had temples built to Him by those whom He had rescued from despair? Why not surrender his sore heart to Him? Surely this great sorrow had been sent him to open up his eyes to the evanescence of human power, the anguish in the core of love. Monkhood, solitude, illumination! To rise above the futile pleasures of the world, the tyranny of its delusions, the turmoil of its appetites, to find a happiness that cannot end, a peace that cannot pass away, and a cordlike vision reaching to beatitude. Monkhood, solitude and renunciation, severing every link that chained him to the Throne, very fitter that still bound him to the wheel of worldly life!



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A Jolly Way To Drink

BY GEOFFREY HOLDSWORTH

Ligure, Italy.—Mandarin punch! You get it in the Bar Ligure—a long, low room with an L-shaped bar, rows of exciting-looking bottles, and a proprietor like a harassed schoolmaster. In colour it is a vivid orange, and it is served in coffee cups, slight with crocus-blue flames.

The sensations obtained on drinking it are pleasant in the extreme. A glow pervades you a feeling of benevolence. Its main ingredients must be the juice of tangerines and brandy, and the cost is about fourpence.

It is in little consolations such as these that an Italian coast village shows its superiority over its counterpart in England. Imagine the single "pub" of an English sea-side hamlet of the same size. Nothing to drink but had beer and cider of extreme sourness. Nowhere to sit but a bench outside—cheerless in wet weather. No conversation, no laughter.

An Englishman having a drink is an extraordinary spectacle of deep gloom. He goes into a public house, calls for his drink, pays for it, gulps it down, and hurries out again.

Here at the Bar Ligure we daily. First we exchange salutations of extreme courtliness with the padrone; next we select our table, noticing on the wall above it a proclamation stating that the Fascisti are death on drunkenness and that they have eyes everywhere.

A quick look round—and a resolve to have not more than one Mandarin punch; stay, such is our respect for Signor Mussolini that we decide to restrict ourselves to coffee or to champagne—not a hot teetotal drink, the latter, in the way, when your throat is very dry.

Up comes the proprietor, delighted to see us honouring his humble tavern. He takes our order with an air as if we had commanded a magnum of champagne apiece. Magnificently he sets our drinks before us and departs behind the bar.

Now this, I contend is the way

good liquor was meant to be drunk—not hurriedly and furtively, but comfortably and with a large disregard for the hastening minutes. If we could only cultivate the ability thus to drink in England, drunkenness, I feel sure, would disappear and "pubs" would become pleasant family resorts.

But I digress; let us return to the Bar Ligure. Outside in the street someone is singing with a magnificent tenor voice. Probably a cabman, or perhaps a carpenter. A feller-in-the-army, we call him; for his Italian name is false name.

Presently enters a seedy gentleman, wearing a highly handittical black cloak, who produces flimsy pink papers from an inside pocket, on which are craven our fortunes, according to the stars. These he will sell us for any sum that we in our generosity like to offer—twenty sentimes is princely largesse.

At last we rise regretfully, exchange more compliments with the padrone, thinking gratefully of the our host, and turn our step; home-comfort of a wood fire.

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Premium Bonds of \$2000.

Investments	Nom. Value Various Currencies	Cost Dollars
Shanghai Municipal Council Debentures	Tls. 448,500.00	519,861.48
Shanghai French Municipal Council Debentures	" 628,100.00	704,421.83
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd. Debentures	" 45,100.00	49,621.88
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. Debentures	" 443,000.00	565,974.56
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd. Debentures	" 54,700.00	69,656.45
Shanghai Club Debentures	" 20,300.00	23,141.99
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd. Debentures	" 67,400.00	78,503.22
Shanghai Hotels Ltd. Debentures	" 84,300.00	95,411.02
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd. Debentures	" 6,300.00	7,796.59
Weeks & Co., Ltd. Debentures	" 5,400.00	7,499.99
Shanghai Race Club Debentures	" 300,000.00	416,666.66
Cercle Gaulois (Hankow) Debentures	H. Tls. 43,100.00	62,172.24
Hall & Holtz, Ltd. Debentures	Tls. 6,300.00	8,242.21
Cercle Sportif Francais Debentures	" 9,250.00	12,139.09
Grand Hotel de Pekin Debentures	\$ 4,800.00	4,430.00
French Municipal Council, Hankow Debentures	H. Tls. 50,000.00	71,527.78
British Municipal Council, Hankow Debentures	H. Tls. 50,000.00	70,301.39
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. Debentures	HK. \$ 10,000.00	10,000.00
British Municipal Council, Tientsin Debentures	T'sin Tls. 15,000.00	21,160.91
Mortgages	Tls. 1,036,281.23	1,438,656.51
Mortgages	\$ 312,180.71	312,180.71
Loans to Bondholders against their Bonds	\$ 1,002,689.57	1,002,689.57
		\$5,552,056.08

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Airplanes Viewed As Help To China

Air Routes Would Link Far-Flung Provinces In The Republic Together

BY BEN G. KLINE

Peking. Thirty-nine pilots were given diplomas at China's aviation school at Nan Yuan, near Peking, at the first graduation exercises held at the institution since it was re-organized and enlarged with the addition of four American and British flying instructors two years ago. The President of the Republic, many high government, army and navy officials and military attaches of the foreign legations were in attendance; the picked troops of Feng Yu-shang, the Christian General, lined the entire road from the city to the field, and the entire exercises were carried out with great military ceremony.

Though there are some competent pilots scattered throughout China in the service of various military commanders, and this group of 39 men, given long and careful training under expert foreign pilots, are likely to form the nucleus of China's future development of aviation, both military and commercial. For China is greatly interested in aviation and at present is in possession of sufficient machines and other equipment to furnish the means of opening up vast stretches of territory in the Republic now without modern means of communication.

PLANES NOT UNCOMMON

Almost any day the roar of the engines of a big Vickers biplane may be heard on the streets of Peking and the machine be seen to approach the city pass over the walls, swing around and above the Temple of Heaven, then over the Tatar city, the yellow roofs of the small enclosure (the Forbidden Imperial city) where the heir to the Manchurian throne still holds sway, the Winter Palace, the President's Palace with its group of wide lotus ponds, and disappear again. It is a big twin-motor Vimy, equipped with two Rolls Royce engines capable of developing some 700 horsepower, and piloted by a Chinese aviation student and his foreign instructor on a solo trip in the big machine.

In 1919 the Chinese Government purchased from Vickers 40 of these Vimy commercial planes, 60 Avro training planes, and 60 single-motor Vims at a cost of about \$1,800,000 sterling. All of these machines were delivered and turned over to the Aeronautical Bureau, though they have never yet been paid for and the bonds for the Vickers' loan are now worth but 67 percent of their face value. Besides the planes the bureau has four brick hangars at Chingho, the depot 15 miles northwest of Peking; some half dozen big hangars at Nan Yuan, the training school; machine shops, and what is left of \$1,000,000 worth of spare parts.

Real interest in aviation had begun before this Vickers contract, in 1913 as the present President of the Republic, Li Yuan-hung, then acting as chief of staff to President Yuan Shih-kai, established the school at Nan Yuan and purchased a number of French Caudron planes and a few others of different types. Though the machines were purchased for commercial purposes, the aviation bureau was organized under the Ministry of War and the military took a great deal of interest in the new venture. A number of pilots were trained, but the fighting in the spring of 1920 about ruined the school. All the planes usable and for which pilots could be found were seized by the Chihli and Fengtien commanders and a few were even flown to distant provinces for various tuchuns or provincial military commanders.

SCHOOL IS REORGANIZED

After this smash-up the school was reopened under the new aviation bureau, which is nominally independent of the Ministry of War but really run by army and navy personnel, and was equipped with the materials purchased from Vickers. A general director of the bureau and another general is commander of the school, neither of whom know anything about aviation to speak of, but the dean of the educational section, Lieutenant Tsang of the Chinese Navy, received training as a pilot in the United States and acts as director of the field at Nan Yuan.

Group Captain Col. F. V. Holt, C.M.G., D.S.C., of the Royal Air Force, was loaned by the British Air Ministry to the Chinese Aeronautical Department in 1920 as aeronautical adviser for two years. He has returned to England, but the four foreign pilot-instructors, employed shortly after the arrival of Colonel Holt, are still in Peking, and it has been under their instruction that the 39 men given diplomas recently have learned the mysteries of flying. The two

country are needed before roads can be constructed on an appreciable scale.

China proper has an area more than half as large as the United States; with Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet the area is a third greater than the United States. Yet she has less than 4,000 miles of railroads. The rich province of Szechuen, through which the upper Yangtze flows, is four times as large as the state of Pennsylvania and has more than five times as great a population, yet it hasn't a mile of railway. It is out of touch politically and commercially with the rest of China. Aviation experts urge that if an air line ran into that province it could be reunited under the central Government and a brisk trade with the world could be built up. Hankow, the Chicago of China, is five and a half days by boat from Shanghai. Passengers and mail could be carried in a morning between the two cities in one of the big Vimy planes actually possessed in numbers by the Government of China. There is a gap of a few hundred miles in the rail lines between Peking and Canton, the embittered "North and South" of the Republic. An air line could span the gap and bring the factions closer together.

PLANS ARE UNLESS

Air lines have been mapped out on paper all over China, but owing to the fact that the militarists who control the central Government do not control very much of the territory of China, it is futile at present to try to carry out the schemes. There is a belief, however, that foreigners can do what Chinese cannot do just now, that foreign planes with foreign pilots backed financially by the central Government, could open air routes, make them pay in service to the central Government if not commercially, and gradually turn the organization over to the Chinese.

Some such scheme is behind the activities of James Slevin, the American who a few years ago brought six Curtiss planes into China and was tried and acquitted in the American Court in Shanghai on the charge of breaking the arms embargo. Slevin's planes, four out of the six, are now at Paoingfu, headquarters of Marshal Tsao Kun, being tested as training planes. The American Government, which had protested the Vickers contract with China on the grounds that it was in contravention to the international arms embargo agreement, at first refused to give Slevin a permit to export the Curtiss planes to China, holding they were war munitions. A board of experts, however, found that that particular type of plane had never been used and could not be used for modern warfare, and the permit was granted. Since the trial at Shanghai, following Slevin's

changing of the destination of his planes, the State Department is believed to have changed its attitude and to now hold that any airplane can be used for war purposes in China.

MILITARISTS INTERESTED

The State Department is right, of course, but still any woolen cloth can be used for uniforms and any canvas for pup-tents; lathes can turn out guns, and Ford mounted with a machine gun is an armored car in China. It is difficult to draw the line and it will not be known whether China is a field for American airplanes until another attempt is made to export some to this country.

It is pretty clear, though, that military men are the ones interested in aviation in China.

Marshal Tsao Kun, the powerful North China warlord, has contributed funds to the school at Nan Yuan and it is said a fairly large number of the graduates are earmarked for his service; he also has several planes at Paoingfu and is trying to build up an aviation corps. Marshal Chang Tso-lin, Inspector-general of Manchuria, has a few planes and a few pilots, and he, though at outs with Peking, probably will get several of the Nan Yuan pilots. Canton also has been interested in aviation, to the extent of some 15 American (Curtis) planes and quite a number of seaplanes. A fire some time ago, however, destroyed most of the land planes and but a few of the seaplanes have survived the treatment of relatively untrained personnel.

It is interesting to note the present distribution of the 140 planes delivered by Vickers two and a half years ago.

There are 15 Avros, one Vim and three Vims in use at Nan Yuan for training. General Wu Feifu and Marshal Tsao Kun, who together control Peking and a section of north central China, have about 10 Avros, four Vims and four to six Vims, and there are four other Vims erected at Chingho, the depot north of Peking. One was wrecked with Secretary Derby and the rest of the 40 are in storage. About 15 Avros are in storage at Chingho. Only two of the Vims have been set up, and only one lone man in China, the dean of the Nan Yuan school, is willing to fly one; the rest of them are in storage.

RICH FIELD OPEN

It is easy to see, then, that though there is a big field for commercial aviation in China, and the Government has both the planes and the pilots for such a service, what those in control of the Government are really interested in is furthering their own military ambitions through the use of airplanes. There is a unique field, however, for commercial aviation, and if the State Department permits the export to China of American planes plans

now under way might go through and considerably assist the opening up and the reunification of this vast country.

How Bread Beetle Makes Yeast

Insects, which breed or grow yeast, mold fungi and bacteria in their very bodies and in which special organs are set aside just for this purpose are described in an article on the "Activities Between Animals and Fungi," which appeared in the German Journal, *Bund zur Förderung der Pilzkunde*.

The author calls particular attention to the remarkable symbiosis between the bread beetle and a form of yeast, which it produces in a large number of sacs, arranged in the form of a rosette around the middle intestine. The production of the yeast takes place on such a degree that the animal may certainly be called a yeast factory of the smallest calibre. The sacs and likewise two long tubular organs, arranged along the lower limbs of the animal are filled full of masses of yeast. The bread beetle, which is about two millimeters long, must produce, it is estimated, about 10,000,000 yeast cells at the very minimum. Each egg that the beetle emits from its body has a coating of yeast on its shell, which the young larva, eating through its shell, swallows up in time, whereas the larvae themselves become similarly infected with the yeast cells.

There is still no certain theory concerning the significance of the yeast cells within the body of the beetle, which will live in the

driest kind of bread and pieces of zwieback whose main article of food is starch grains. When the bakers of bread prefer to use yeast in place of baking powder

in baking bread—yeast is rich in vitamins, baking powder does not contain even a trace of these substances—then they can refer to the bread beetle, who provides

for this as well in his intestine, so that the starchy food is also digested by means of yeast so as to gain the available vitamins in the latter.

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Europe's Indebtedness

BY MATTHEW C. BRUSH

The question how far our Government should participate in the commercial life of this Nation is one of the most difficult and important domestic questions which call for answer. Paternalism may, in a strongly centralized, imperialistic government, be wisely directed and be therefore broadly beneficial to the people living under such a system. But there is certainly a question as to how far paternalism under a government of free people, with such free institutions as we possess, would be beneficial, or, if beneficial, how far it could be carried out without the loss in freedom being far greater than the gain in good. For, after all, I may observe in passing, the material things are the gross of life. Yet this problem of aiding foreign countries to the end that they may be buyers of our surplus products, is rarely discussed without the suggestion that our Government should somehow extend aid to these countries. The most frequently mentioned measure of relief is that of cancellation of the indebtedness of some \$9,300,000,000 which certain of the governments of Europe owe to the Government of the United States. Because this is the most mentioned and, in some respects, would be the easiest thing to do, it deserves careful consideration.

One way of aiding Europe—it may be the best way—would be, if America possessed the necessary wealth, to say to France: "Here is gold enough to pay your entire foreign and domestic debt incident to the war, to rebuild your devastated areas, and completely to establish you as a prosperous people with a sound government upon a peace basis; and then having said this to France to say the same thing to Germany, to Austria, to Italy, to the Balkan powers, to Russia, to Turkey and to Great Britain."

But we have not the money, and if we did have perhaps the remedy would be of doubtful wisdom. Individual prodigal wasters of their strength and inheritance rarely learn lessons in thrift, economy and right living by having their debts paid as a matter of gift, and, after all, nations are merely collections of individuals; and if, as suggested, we paid all the debts of Europe and gave them funds to rebuild, reconstruct and rehabilitate themselves, we should still leave them their hates, their fears, their ambitions and their lusts for power and domination; and these things, and not gold, are the compelling forces which direct the course of nations and are at present the real disturbing elements of Europe.

The nearest attainable approach to such a wholesale giving as I have suggested is the cancellation of the debt they owe us. But there are practical domestic considerations which make the proposal that we cancel the debt of the nine and a third billions of dollars they owe us a matter of some difficulty. I refer to the tax situation in this country.

In examining this matter let us hold closely to the facts and not indulge in the loose vagaries of pseudo-statements.

The total expenditures of our country chargeable against ordinary receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, were \$3,782,000,000, of which \$1,411,000,000 were for payment of interest and public debt retirement for the year—\$989,500,000 thereof being for interest and \$422,500,000 being for debt retirement purposes. The total like estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1923 are \$4,704,000,000 (round numbers), of which \$1,430,000,000 are for like interest and retirements—\$1,100,000,000 being for interest and \$330,000,000 for retirements; and the total like estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1924 are \$5,180,000,000, of which \$1,295,000,000 are for interest and retirements—\$950,000,000 being for interest and \$345,000,000 for retirements.

Senator Smoot, chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, has said that for the next twenty-five years at least the ordinary expenditures of the Government are not likely to fall below \$3,500,000,000 per year.

None of these figures include special refunding or refinancing operations.

The highest annual expenditure of the Government chargeable as ordinary expenditures, from the close of the Civil war down to and

including the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, was \$735,000,000, which did not include the public debt retirements, which for that year amounted to approximately \$27,000,000, nor the postal expenditures from postal revenues.

European countries owe the United States, on account of the principal sums loaned them from the Liberty loans floated in this country, over \$9,300,000,000. To serve this sum (interest and sinking fund) upon the most liberal terms (twenty-five-year amortization 4% percent) so far authorized by Congress in its act of February 9, 1922, creating the foreign debt commission, would require an annual payment of \$613,300,000 per year.

In addition to this \$9,300,000,000, European countries owe us in round numbers on account of sales of surplus war supplies, \$575,000,000; on account of relief supplies furnished, \$84,000,000; on account United States Grain Corporation obligations, \$57,000,000 (round numbers); and a further sum for war supplies (subject to adjustment) of \$24,000,000—a total additional sum of \$740,000,000. These countries also owe us on account of unpaid interest, \$1,554,000,000. This makes a total sum, in addition to the original \$9,300,000,000, of \$2,294,000,000.

Capitalizing and amortizing this last sum on the same basis as the \$9,300,000,000 (and this is as good as we can do on present information we have an additional annual payment of \$150,700,000 or a total annual payment of \$794,000,000, that is \$300,000,000 more than the total governmental expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

That is to say, and this is the all essential point in the whole matter, to forgive this European debt means (on the basis of debt refunding thus far authorized by Congress) that for the next twenty-five years the taxpayers of the United States must, for each of those years, pay on account of such a cancellation \$30,000,000 per year more than the total ordinary revenue assessment made against them to run the Government in the most expensive year since the Civil war and prior to the late World war. Or, stated somewhat differently, to forgive this debt means that the taxpayers of this country will give to Europe every year for the next twenty-five years \$760,000,000. Will the taxpayers of this country stand this, particularly in view of the fact that in certain of the countries benefiting by the cancellation the taxes are not as heavy, and have not been, as they are in our own country?

In the face of these facts how criminally uninformed or else how insincere and dishonest do those appear who howl that economically we have isolated ourselves from Europe. Is there any business man or group of business men in the whole United States that has not tried for the past four years, and is not trying now, to find every possible way of trading with Europe? The difficulty has never been with our disposition to trade, nor with our supply of trading materials. The real trouble has been—and let us meet it squarely—that Europe has spent and is spending so much on her military equipment that she has no money left to buy anything but the most urgent necessities. No matter what we do—short of giving them our produce—or how we plan, our peace trade will suffer till they stop wasting their resources preparing for war and conquest and settle down to the pursuits of peace.

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Tut-ankh-amen's Property Claimed By "Direct Descendant"

Cairo Copt Feels Family Interest In Ancestral Monarch Who Lived Only 30 Centuries Ago

Alexandria, Egypt.—Lord Carnarvon's remarkable discoveries in the tomb of Tut-ankh-amen have roused a genealogical fervor in a certain Copt living in Cairo who asserts he is a direct descendant of the ancient Egyptian ruler, and who is preparing to go into the law courts to claim the property now being removed at Luxor, as family heirlooms. The ancestral affection of this Copt, apparently undimmed by the passage of 3000 years, will now not allow itself to be subdued, it would appear from a letter he has sent to the native press, without the assuaging influence of baksheesh. In this he seems to resemble the estimable Pooch-Bah of "The Mikado," whose haughtiness arose from being able to trace his ancestry back to the dim and distant past, yet who—for a consideration—was able to swallow his ancestral dignity and cheerfully chant:

My family pride

Must be denied.

And set aside,

And mortified."

PEDIGREE LIKE POOCH-BAH'S

With a pedigree like Pooch-Bah's, one might be excused for a certain arrogance. Judging by the influence which descent merely from the Normans or from Mayflower stock has exerted on certain Anglo-Saxons, however, the possibilities of enlarged family pride in the case of Athanasius Bukhtar, the Cairo Copt in question, at 3000 years' unbroken family tree, are rather appalling. Let alone the rousing reflection of having had an absolute monarch as progenitor only a short 30 centuries ago, Mr. Bukhtar's feelings are now very

likely stirred by the indignity heaped on his very-long lost ancestor whose personal belongings are to be handled about among rival museums.

Perhaps when ancestral honor is taken into account, Mr. Bukhtar is doing only right in attempting to get the goods into his own possession, and, as for the tomb, it would seem to be rather a burdensome possession. What he intends to do with the family vault if he gets it is not disclosed, nor whether his claim in Egyptian real estate, which seems to be lacking at least in any particle of meanness, does not also include an hereditary interest in the Sphinx, an ancestral lien on an obelisk or two, or a share in one of the pyramids.

It may be concluded with some certainty that the poignant emotions apparently awakened in this Copt by his relative's late reappearance in this latter day, will be largely satisfied by the publicity his claim gives him.

COPTS AN ANCIENT RACE

The Copts are actually Christian descendants of the ancient Egyptians, the name being from the Arabic "Kubti." A large number of them live in Cairo and other large towns of North Egypt. They are said to be the remnants of the once populous nation that owned the land in the days of Tut-ankh-amen. They are in general the best educated part of the native community and occupy positions as clerks, or in the finer handicrafts such as goldsmiths. The more recent history of the Copts is bound up with their Christian religion which they claim to have received from St.

Mark, first Bishop of Alexandria. Cut off since then for many centuries from the influence of the rest of Christendom the primitive forms of Christianity are now preserved almost as at their inception. The ancient liturgies are almost intact, and are of the greatest interest to students of liturology. Many Egyptian words of remote antiquity are combined in the religious chants; in the form of the Bohairic dialect, still existent, the ancient Coptic still persists. Like the Egyptian it was at first almost monosyllabic.

After the Arab conquest of the seventh century the Coptic language began to decline and practically ceased in the sixteenth century. In the church even now the epistle and Gospel are read in Coptic, though they are later explained in Arabic.

The news that Lord Carnarvon had disposed of the copyright of all articles and illustrations connected with the recent finds at the tomb of Tut-ankh-amen, to which Athanasius Bukhtar claims a right, has elicited from the Egyptian Press Bureau a communique to the effect that any private arrangement Lord Carnarvon may have made will in no way affect the right of the Egyptian Government to provide the local press with all information

available for publication. Up to the present it certainly seems as if Lord Carnarvon's agent, Mr. Carter, had been dealing with the find as if he were responsible for it, as he has been

in charge of the work of removing the objects found in the first chamber to another tomb in the locality. That it is legally the property of the Egyptian Govern-

ment there is, however, no doubt, though it is very probable the Government may compensate Lord Carnarvon with part of the find or by some other means.

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Birds, Butterflies, Flowers To Be Found In Shanghai Interesting Lecture Topic

A highly interesting and informative paper on "Birds, Butterflies and Flowers," illustrated with specimens of plants and mounted birds to be found around Shanghai, was delivered by Mrs. W. M. Porterfield at the meeting of the Home Economics Department of the American Woman's Club held at St. John's University Thursday. It is given in full below.

Officers elected by the Department at the meeting were: Mrs. James M. Yard, Chairman; Mrs. Norwood Allman, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. J. B. Sawyer, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Clifford F. Pettit, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. F. J. Raven and Mrs. M. C. Guss were elected to fill the vacancies on the Executive Board.

Following is Mrs. Porterfield's paper:

It gives me great pleasure to say something on the subject of "Nature Study," but before we limit ourselves to a talk on birds, butterflies, and flowers, may I lead up to it with a definition of nature study with a word on its scope and how to teach it, and what apparatus is helpful. Then, perhaps it will be easier to deal with the question of our material here in Shanghai, and to see what we can make of it.

Anna B. Comstock in her valuable "Handbook of Nature Study" says, "Nature Study consists of simple, truthful observations that may, like beads on a string, finally be threaded upon the understanding and thus held together as a logical and harmonious whole." It is not an elementary step to formal science but should be presented to children in an entirely different way from that subject. The scientist would begin with the simplest animals and plants, usually microscopic life such as the amoeba, spirogyra, paramedium, bacteria, and lead to the more complex, but the simplest are too abstract for a nature study class. We must begin with the plant or animal that first meets the child's notice and observation. Instead of starting with the microscopic water plant we take the spring flowers such as violets, buttercups, etc. that the child loves and knows about from stories, pictures, and his own observation. These flowers can be scientifically classified in his mind without his realizing what he is accomplishing in real science. So he comes naturally and without abstract book study to see that the violet and pansy belong to the same family, that peas, beans, wistaria, clover and locust flowers are all cousins closely related. Nature study then has an entirely different method of approach and attack from that of science but achieves the same end, observation and accuracy.

HOW TO TEACH

How then are we to teach this subject, so wide and diversified in its scope? First of all, begin early. Any normal child between even two and three years can be given the right attitude toward living things as well as being taught to notice the big differences in them. If a child is allowed to pick flowers, show him not to

pick off just the heads, there must always be a stem; do not let him throw aside flowers too ruthlessly. If possible let him put them in water so he may know that like himself the plant must have a drink of water. Perhaps he can watch birds or pigeons picking up food. At first my little girl of two used to stand patiently by the pigeon's house holding blades of grass or stones for the birds to eat, now she is learning that like herself, they want rice, bread, etc.

The second requisite in teaching nature study is to stir the child's imagination, curiosity, and power of observation. Arouse and satisfy these and the normal child will love the things of nature. If we see a butterfly on a late autumn chrysanthemum what, we ask, is it doing, where is it going, what will happen to it when winter comes—there is stimulus to imagination and curiosity. Or we see two large praying mantises eyeing each other ferociously and then joining in a wrestling match that means the death of one—why? Here is a chance to pick up one of Fabre's books on insect lore and read the story of the mantis, a breathlessly interesting tale by the way.

EASY TO TRAIN

Observation is most easily trained by studying plants. Take any two leaves such as a bamboo and geranium and note the obvious differences—one smooth, pointed, parallel-veined, the other round, hairy, palmately valued. Put a Primula leaf beside the Geranium and note the similarities. So, from any such simple source we can train the observation until it becomes almost automatic for the child to compare

and contrast points in any nature object to note difference perhaps very small—to classify and name, to seek further enlightenment. This kind of work is constructive, and above all tends to arouse a right feeling for living things. He must regard them as his friends, as things of beauty, and generally, of use. Unconsciously this attitude opens up the marvelous inter-relationship of plants and animals, showing how they help to provide for each other. Nature study is such an elastic subject that we have every chance to develop this study of inter-relationship. Perhaps one day we are looking at iris growing in a pond, another day the croaking of frogs in this same pond leads to wonderful discoveries about these cheerful souls, their appearance, way of life, likeness to toads, use and so forth. That in turn connects with the harmful insects that a toad devours how any garden is helped by possessing a "garden toad." But what else keeps down the insects? The birds of course. Some of our best singing birds are insect-eaters.

And so the study goes on, it is not heterogeneous, fact is corre-

lated with fact, and all in the way of pleasure, with no conscious mental effort; not as a task, not from scientific books containing long names to be memorized. Nature study must never be regarded as a task, or the child will begin to hate nature. If in one subject his interest flags there are many, many more waiting to be touched upon, derived into, brought to his attention, and all with the feeling that it is his own discovery, it belongs to him.

MUST WORK TOGETHER

There must always be a feeling of comradeship between teacher—so-called and child—do things together, work out the discoveries and problems, and do not be afraid to say "I don't know." "Let's hunt it out together." "Let's see what we can find." In this way, too, any little fear or timidity about a creature is more easily overcome. If an older person shows fear at the quick movement of a grasshopper or mole cricket, or disgust at a caterpillar, how can we expect fearlessness in the child? If you can find something to attract his attention, to make him eager to see and examine, he will probably

forget fear. I do not think you can force a child, you will only succeed in emphasizing his feeling of dread or distaste. Imitation, seeing someone else not in the

least, afraid is a strong incentive to "be brave." I remember the first time that a class of mine dissected earthworms they thought it was the thing to shiver and draw away, but after they began

to notice the way the worm crawled, the bristles that kept it

(Continued on Page 18)



JUST FIVE MINUTES MORE

A Talk To Sufferers From Insomnia.

After a restless night, during the long hours of which you have tossed and turned vainly longing for sleep, you sink just when day is breaking into a sort of torpor, which lulls and seems like slumber come at last. But this is not the sleep which recruits strength; it is simply mental and physical exhaustion, the giving-in of the nervous system for a while. And when the time to get up arrives, and you are called, the awakening comes as a shock. You feel worn-out and quite unfit to rise to get ready for the labors of the day.

If you are frequently subject to such attacks of insomnia the reason is that your nerves have been overworked or your blood has become impoverished and thin, with the result that your entire system is run-down. In order that worse results may not follow the proper thing to do is to begin a course of tonic treatment, and for this purpose nothing could possibly be better than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, these Pills containing everything necessary to build up the blood and nerves. Thus your forces will be renewed, your body's physical equilibrium will be re-established, calm health and strength giving sleep will return to you every night.

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Weather

The Northern depression will advance towards the Gulf of Peckin and Shanghai. Overcast and variable weather. N. E. breeze to the South of the Yellow Sea. Cyclonic circulation in the North.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—The Sunday after Ascension. 8 a.m. Holy Communion (and at the Dublin Wall Chapel). 10.10 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon: Psalm 68; Lessons: Isaiah 13; John 14: 1-14; Dykes in F. Anthem: "God is our hope and strength" (Bach). Hymns 147, 588, 304. Preacher: Rt. Rev. Bishop Scott. D.D. 3 p.m. Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evening Song, Sermon and Confirmation Service: Psalms 148, 149; Lessons: Isaiah 17, 17-end, Acts 1: 1-14; Macpherson in D. Hymns 147, 144, 280, 24. Preacher: Rt. Rev. Bishop Molony, D.D.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10.30 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon: Lessons: Isaiah 14, John 14: 1-14; Psalm 68; Hymns 230, 301, 304; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

Union Church, Shanghai.—11 a.m. Preacher: Dr. Harold Balme; Chant 73; Anthem: "What are there?" (Stainer); Hymns: 675, 409, 64, 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. G. W. Sheppard; Chant 95; Hymns: 243, 396, 609.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—7.30 Holy Communion in English. Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock; Preacher: Rev. J. W. Nichols, D.D.

St. Joseph's Church, Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

All Saints' Church.—423 Rue

Lafayette (corner Rue Chapais). 9.30 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon: Preacher, Rev. L. W. Faucett, M.A.

Community Church.—10.30 a.m. Morning Worship, Columbia Country Club. Zikawei No. 2 tram, get off Route Doumer. The Rev. James Henry, President of Canton Christian College, will preach, special music by the choir. 5 p.m. Song Service, Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund. The Rev. Sidney Gulick, D.D. will speak.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Adam and Fallen Man." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimony meeting, Wednesday evening, 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily, except Sunday, from 10.30 to 12.30 at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical).—Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads. The services on Sunday next will be conducted as follows: 9 a.m. by Rev. Murdoch Mackenzie, D.D., of Roman 6 p.m. by Rev. R. O. Joffe, M.A. of Szechwan. A children's service is held in the schoolroom at 11 a.m. and the Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Gospel Meeting.—A Gospel Meeting is held every Sunday, 8.15-7.45 p.m. in the China Inland Mission Hall, 9, Woosung Road, kindly lent for the purpose. Bright congregational singing starting at 6 p.m.

Radio And The Nine Powers

THE remarkable analysis we have published during the past three days on the actual condition of the Mitsui Wireless station near Tungchow has aroused widespread comment. The Far Eastern Times of Peking. This station which has taken five years to build, cost ten million yen and for which an all-China monopoly is claimed for 36 years is, according to the information supplied to us by technical experts of the highest standing, not only defective but has not fulfilled contractual specifications. The masts are only 639 feet high instead of 820 feet; the antenna network, which was to have a spread of 1,000 meters by 500 meters, is only 600 meters by 370 meters; the power output 200 kw. instead of 235 kw. to 250 kw.; while in the face of all well established practice the alternators are direct connected to steam turbines instead of having an electric drive, making "governing" of speed almost impossible. The plant as it stands is estimated to be only 37 per cent of what it should be to give continuous night and day communication with the world as was contracted for. It is understood that the erecting engineers have asked the Chinese Government for time until June to complete experiment and modifications which if unsuccessful would seem to foreshadow a complete public fiasco.

In spite of this performance which is unparalleled in the recent history of wireless, the Japanese Government is not only supporting the Mitsui Company in their 36-year monopoly claim but has gone even further by threatening to foreclose on the whole Chinese Telegraph system if the Ten Million Yen Telegraph Loan secured on the land telegraphs is not met this month; or, alternatively if the Chinese Government does not repudiate the Federal Telegraph Company's Agreement providing for the erection by American interests of a maximum station at Shanghai and of four connecting stations elsewhere.

Bluntly put, as in 1921 so now in 1923 the issue has come down to straight fight between America and Japan. Had the Mitsui firm been in a position "to deliver the goods" as to have in efficient working order a maximum station communicating night and day with the world, there would be sympathy for her. But it is notorious that Japan lags far behind in all wireless development and that practically everything she uses is comprised of patents garnered from other countries. That is probably why five years have passed without result. Mere promises to depend on Japanese companies for wireless equipment would be equivalent

Child Labor In Shanghai

Preparing The Ground For Reforms; Total Under 14 Years; A Thorough Investigation

The rapid development of the factory system in Shanghai has brought into existence a number of new social problems. Sooner or later the questions of hours and conditions of labor in factories, the employment of women and children, and the education of factory employees, must be dealt with. The sooner the better.

The industrial situation in Shanghai now, is similar to that which existed in England and Scotland before the passing of the Factory Acts. We are confronted with the same problems, but they are complicated by the fact that this is a foreign settlement in China. The governing body of the settlement is not a sovereign body. Its powers are strictly limited, and in any case only extend within the boundaries of the settlement. But on the other hand there is the fact that the same problems have been successfully dealt with elsewhere. We have before us, both the warning and the example of other industrial centers.

We also have, here in Shanghai, what is in the long run the most potent factor, a strong public opinion in favor of decent conditions. The tradition of the Model Settlement should, and does, count for a good deal. Let us aim at making Shanghai the Model Settlement as far as industrial conditions are concerned, as well as in other respects.

The side of the question that makes the strongest appeal to the

sympathies of the Shanghai public, is that relating to the employment of children.

But sympathy without knowledge is not very effective and the enthusiastic idealist who doesn't know his facts is very often a public nuisance.

Realizing this, a small group of Chinese and foreigners set to work four months ago, to collect information on the subject of child labor. They aimed not at preparing a ready-made scheme of reform but at the collection of the facts and figures necessary for the preparation of a sound scheme.

Under the chairmanship of Miss E. K. Morrison of the Chinese Y.W.C.A., a committee was formed which agreed to do the following things:

(1) Find the number of children under 14 in factories in the districts of Pootung, Jessfield and Chapoo and Yangtzeppoo.

(2) Find what buildings, staff, and funds are available for starting schools in those districts.

(3) Find what employers will release children for part time attendance at school.

The Yangtzeppoo district had already been fairly well surveyed by the members of the Yangtzeppoo Social Center.

Most of the actual work of collecting information was done by the Chinese members of the committee while the foreigners assisted by tabulating it and entering it up on a map prepared for the purpose.

Partial and Approximate Survey of the factories in Yangtzeppoo Shanghai, 1923.

Name	Number of employees	Number of children under 14	Owner's Nationality
Power Plant and Export Co.	1200	no	S.M.C.
China Import and Export Co.	700	no	British
Midland Packing Co.	600	no	American
Ewo Cold Storage	100	no	British
Shanghai Cotton Co.	400	650	Japanese
San Sing Cotton Co.	500	350	Chinese
Anglo Chinese Cotton Co.	800	120	Chinese
Wing On Cotton Co.	1500	425	Chinese
Wei Lung Cotton Co.	1000	190	Chinese
Hon Sang Cotton Co.	2000	325	Chinese
Deh Dah Cotton Co.	1200	200	Chinese
Han Feng Cotton Co.	4000	500	Chinese
Ewo Cotton Co.	5000	350	British
Yangtzeppoo Cotton Co.	4000	650	British
Laon Kung Mow Cotton Co.	2000	500	British
Oriental Cotton Co.	2000	500	British
Total	37,000	5,750	

Chinese British Japanese

Factories 6 4 1 15 hours a week per child. Children 1,750 2,500 650 Education could be provided at the larger factories are Brit-a cost of \$5 per year per child. ish, the smaller, Chinese. In this some employers in the district, one-sixth of the whole population are children, and ready to consider a Yangtzeppoo Social Center is well-practicable plan for voluntary ing to provide buildings for the part time education for their education of 2,000 children for children.

A Survey Of The Factories In The Pootung District Shanghai 1923

Name of factories	No. of workers	No. of children under 14	Nationality
Paoyuan Paper Mill (The Mill is not working now)	9,000 or more	180	French
British Cigarette Co.	200	18	British
Huichong Chang Dock	126	68	Chinese
E. Chang Factory	260	30	Chinese
Chinche Weaving Factory	400	no	Chinese
Taiho Chang Godown	4,000	260	Japanese
Nigar Cotton Mill	300	no	British
Butterfield and Swire Godown	500	200	Chinese
Kuncho Chang Godown	300	150	Chinese
Match Factory No. I	300	no	British
Match Factory No. II	300	no	Chinese
Wharfedale Godown	200	no	Chinese
Yung Tai Godown	200	no	Chinese
Hong Sun Co.	600	30	British
Mackenzie Co.	400	no	French
Olivier Co.	1,500	70	British
Shanghai Dock	400	30	Chinese
Tsu Shap Dock	17,475	1,035	

A list of Educational Organizations No. of pupils

Y.M.C.A. Pootung Industrial Work	110 plus 58
Beihel Girls School	34
Ninpo Public School	130
Local Primary School	110
Shingyu School	52
Angsua School	48
Catholic Mission School	100

NOTICE: The above surveying does not cover the whole field of Pootung, but we have tried our best to get what we can. P. W. SOONG.

A Survey Of The Factories In The Western District Of Shanghai

Name of Factory	Location	Under 14	Workers	Nationality
Nakai Wata Kaish Ltd.	Ferry Road	350	1,200	Japanese
No. 3 and No. 4	Ferry Road	540	3,000	Japanese
Chinese Mill	Robinson Road	800	2,000	Chinese
Chinese Mill	Robinson Rd.	1,500	3,000	Chinese
Kung Yih Cotton Mill	Robinson Road	250	2,150	British
Japanese Mill	Robinson Road	500	2,000	Japanese
China Industrial Corp.	Brenan Road	4	270	Chinese
Shai Silk S. & W. M.	Jessfield Road	400	1,800	Japanese
Chinese Mill	Jessfield Road	300	2,000	Chinese
Toyoda Cotton S. & W.	Jessfield Road	1,200	6,000	Japanese
Chinese Mill	Brenan Road	350	1,500	Chinese
Chinese Mill	Warren Road	50	300	Chinese

Total 6,276 28,220 By Messrs. T. M. Chen and T. T. Chen.

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REPORT FROM CHAPEL

In considering how to go about the survey for Chapel, we decided that it would be better to select one of the largest industries and concentrate on that. We

also felt that we wanted to get the viewpoint of the workers as much as possible. So we chose the silk industry—since, through Miss Dzung Wei Tsang, we could get in touch with some of the silk workers who were on strike last Summer.

On March 5, Miss Dzung and I met with three representatives from the silk workers—two women and one man. One of the women, Mrs. Mo, had been working in silk factories for 30 years. She began at 9 years and was a forewoman when the strike began in 1922. Those three workers thought there were 38 silk factories in Chapel; 24 on the North side of the creek, and 14 in Hongkew. They did not know the number of workers in Chapel, but said that in this province there were 78,000 women silk workers and since there is always a child to every 2 women, there were about 37,000 child workers in the province. Another estimate says there are 80,000 silk workers in Shanghai.

The average wage per child is 15 cents per day. When asked if the parents would be willing to lose the child's wage if schools were opened for children, they said that the parents would sacrifice the money for the children's education, and get along somehow. The silk workers are planning a union, and when it is formed, they want to establish 5 free schools for children—charging each member of the union 10 cents a month to pay for the schools. Three are to be near Markham Road—where the silk workers' villages are, and two near La Si Bridge. When they are ready to establish the schools, they will ask us to help

get them teachers and to supervise the schools. Of these three representatives, only the man could read and write.

When we asked if the women would come to a Popular Educational Class for 4 months for an hour and a half a day, they said the women would gladly come. But since the silk cocoons would be coming in at the end of 3 months and they would go back to work, might they have a class lasting 3 months instead of 4 and two hours a day instead of an hour and a half—and so still finish the 1,000 characters. The Y.M.C.A. is planning such a class for them.

Wong We-Kyoen, Y.W.C.A. The Alumni Association of Christian College of China—made of Chinese men and women graduates—have plans made for opening a free school for the children of these silk workers beginning next September.

Now that a Commission of Inquiry has been appointed by the Shanghai Municipal Council to go into the whole question of factory labor this voluntary committee will hand over its results and stand by ready to give what assistance it can. Though a great deal still remains to be done, a beginning has been made of a scientific study of the problem on the right lines. If the inquiry is continued in the same spirit there is little doubt that the more urgent problems of industry will be satisfactorily solved.

of a scientific study of the problem on the right lines. If the inquiry is continued in the same spirit there is little doubt that the more urgent problems of industry will be satisfactorily solved.

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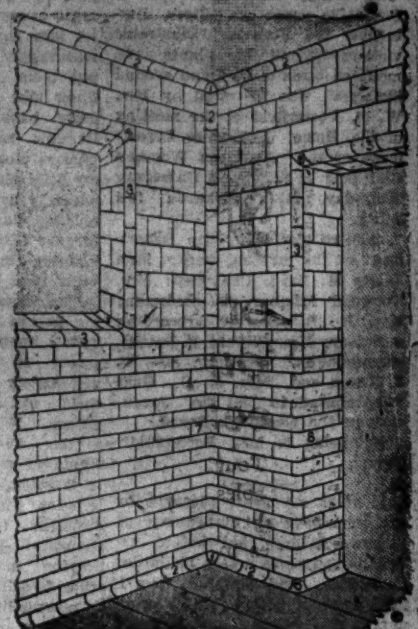
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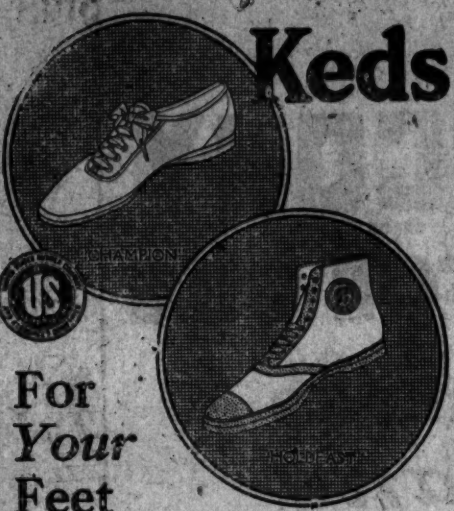
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Just Folks

by Edgar A. Guest

THE HANK AND THE FEW. The rich and few the beggars. That great mass which lies between.

Holds the genius of the ages, holds the wonders to be seen. Take the troops of life's great army, look them over as they pass.

And the burdens of the ages must be shouldered by the mass. Out of cradles poor and lowly shall the man of might arise.

From the ranks of humble service he shall come who shall be wise. Little have left to give us, theirs is a descending sun.

Who have fought and come to glory; all they will do they have done.

But the sturdy youth is dreaming

dreams of what he soon shall do. And the genius of tomorrow there is struggling out of view.

There the future songs are waiting, in the middle ranks of men. There the books which shall be written wait another gifted pen.

Not from the wealth comes glory, not from stragglers battered down.

But the mass of men and women from the plain of renown. Whence shall come tomorrow's leader, who shall sing tomorrow's song?

Somewhere as an eager toiler he is passing with the throng. Somewhere in the crowded city, unobserved by human eye,

Lost unto this generation—a great man's mother hurries by.

More Truth Than Poetry

BY S. E. KISER

Comes now, as would be said upon the screen, The Vernal or Spring season, with its charms;

The open spaces all are turning green. Mute creatures multiply upon the farms; From crowded cities, on the Sabbath day,

Speed countless cars, each filled to overflowing—The wild young devils, women who are gay,

And nervous grandpas, with their whiskers blowing.

Long lines of flivvers come, and also go. Wise birds ignore the danger signs at curves;

The women driving see-saw to and fro. And otherwise affect the public's nerves;

The blow-out scares the farmer's dappled mare. The puncture causes painful provocation;

There's grumbling if it rains, and if it's fair. The dust calls forth ungentle condemnation.

The hen that tries to cross the road is killed. And here and there a careless dog checks out;

The nervous mother's heart is often filled. With fears she does not fail to speak about;

Young children lose their hats, and cause delays. The air is filled with many kinds of gases,

And now and then one has a chance to gaze. At sudden intermingling of the classes.

Late models and the cars of other years. Pass ceaselessly, from early morn till night;

When wrecks occur the language that one hears. Is rarely softly-spoken or polite;

On every hill there's fretfulness behind. Some ancient ark or heavy-laden Lizzie,

And for a week the coroners will find. Sufficient, trade to keep them fairly busy.

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Feed The Brute

BY ROBERT B. MANTELL

(Shakespearean Actor)

A Recipe For Cooking "Finnan Haddies"

It is with reluctance that I am about to tell the proper way to cook a finnan haddock. The reason is, that it has been handed down to me through generations from my family (we being Scotch).

The chefs of all the cracked (or rather crowned) heads of Europe have begged of me to give it to them, but I have always refused. But being offered an enormous sum to divulge the secret (I being "hard up" at present) I have at last consented, and it is with a heavy heart that I do so for I know my ancestors will turn in their graves.

First of all, get a good finnan haddock, one from Aberdeen, Scotland (or a little town called Findon where they were first discovered), if possible, it should be about twelve to fifteen inches long, nice and thick; put on the hot plate of the stove, skin down, for one minute. Take it off and clap the skin with your hand so that the skin will peel off. Have it long, medium skillets with lid. Put the finnan haddock in it with a lump of butter about half the size of your fist, a little hot water and a cupful of milk. Put it on the stove and let it simmer for about ten minutes. Be sure to have the lid on the skillet so as to keep all the flavor in the fish. "Afterward, take it out and pour some hot milk on it; also have two lightly poached eggs to break on it. Then, with some thin buttered toast and a dust of black pepper, it is a feast for the gods.

BY SAMUEL REA

(President of the Pennsylvania Railroad)

Chicken a la King

As chicken a la King is usually served for luncheon, an after-dinner treat, it is a good, well-cured mutton ham, served either hot or cold. These mutton hams are now rare, but used to be very prevalent in England and Australia and are cured in the same way as a pork ham. However, here is my favorite recipe for chicken.

One young chicken (about 3½ pounds).

Half-pound fresh mushrooms. Three green peppers.

Three Spanish sweet peppers. One pint cream. Quarter-pound butter. Four tablespoons flour.

Half saltspoon salt; pinch pepper; pinch mace. Boil or roast chicken, stripped and cut in blocks. Remove pods from peppers, cut peppers in blocks and scald in chicken broth.

Saute mushrooms, scald cream. Rub flour and butter together and thicken cream, to which a little chicken broth has been added. Season with salt, pepper and mace to taste.

Add mushrooms, peppers and chicken to sauce and cook slowly for ten minutes. Rub yolks of two hard-boiled eggs with little cream and add to the mixture before serving.

BY DR. W. T. GRENFELL

(Missionary to Labrador)

Labrador Outlets

Soak and boil about three pounds of salt codfish and pick from bones. Take one quart of milk and heat (not boil) in a double boiler. Take one half pound of butter and work in flour enough so as not to stick to your hands. This is called "batchen." Stir this a little at a time into the hot milk and beat smooth until the consistency is quite stiff.

Then add one small grated onion, enough grated nutmeg to suit the taste, salt, pepper and chopped parsley. This is called "rue."

When this is cooked thoroughly add sufficient codfish to make stiff enough to drop from the spoon. Put in shallow pan for cooling. When cooled it should be about the consistency of putty. Take enough of the mixture, about the size of a large egg, roll in flour and shape. Beat two or three eggs and a little milk for

the dip. Dip freely in egg and milk and roll the outlet in fresh breadcrumbs. You can make breadcrumbs with day-old bread with an ordinary grater. Then fry in deep fat until a golden color.

This quantity will make fifteen good-sized cutlets.

BY H. T. MAYO

(Rear-Admiral U. S. N.)

Fruit Cake

I'm somewhat like the man of whom it was said, "He's one of them there 'ipeaces—he'll eat anything.'" But I am particularly fond of fruit cake. To make the kind I like best you will need:

One pound brown sugar, one pound butter, one pound flour, two pounds currants, two pounds seeded raisins, one-half pound almonds (blanched and cut), one glass jelly (any kind), one wine-glass brandy or substitute (logberry juice excellent), one dozen eggs, two teaspoonfuls cinnamon, one teaspoonful cloves, two teaspoonfuls nutmeg.

Directions: Mix butter and sugar to a cream, add yolks of eggs after thoroughly beating the latter, divide flour and dredge the fruit with part of it. Add jelly and part of flour to yolks and sugar. Add gradually the prepared fruits and brandy and whites of eggs.

This will make two small or one large pan.

Bake in slow oven four hours.

Once Overs

BY J. J. MUNDY

When you begin to unearth the family skeletons of others, you must expect that they will bring to light certain things about your own family which may be not very creditable.

Comparatively few families have escaped stains of some sort. There may be a difference in the density or the nature of the stain but the stain is there—you know it in your own case, that you have done things you would prefer to be left unsaid and unsung.

You are in constant fear now that some of your relatives may get hold of some of your doings, perhaps; so why be so keen on

putting blame on others? When you are tempted to circulate bad reports about some one you know or about the relatives of that person, think what would be the result if some of your family history were presented as a naked truth.

As a matter of fact, you may be much better than the average associate.

But if you allowed yourself to be guided by some of the mean impulses you have, how long could you retain the respect of the community?

You have had temptations and come near falling.

Do not be so severe on those who have given way to temptation.

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Birds, Butterflies, Flowers To Be Found In Shanghai

(Continued from Page 15)

they began to touch and handle, forgetting fear in interest. On one subject at killing and dissecting I might say that it is not always and should not be done needlessly. A child wants systematically to collect moths and butterflies and is old enough to do it intelligently, and take care of the specimens it is a good thing. Or if we want to exhibit in detail the parts of an insect we may use the cyanide bottle to good effect. We can however, get a great deal of information and enthusiasm by watching specimens in captivity. When we have seen what we want, let the creature go. The modern trend of Biology and Nature Study is certainly against killing. As someone has said, "Why do we kill life in order to study it?"

AS TO APPARATUS
Now a word about the apparatus needed to study plants and animals. These are just a few suggestions that may prove helpful. First there are aquaria, in which children may learn to know certain fish, frogs, tadpoles, that are a joy to any one's heart, and water plants. Here they discover the balance of plant and animal life necessary for the well-being of all the living things involved. These aquaria are not elaborate, any large glass jar, such as can be bought on Peking Road will answer the purpose. Then there are pets, probably with many of us our children have some pet, or other and in watching and caring for it have practical Nature Study lessons. For those botanically inclined there are gardens; what child does not love to dig and plant. If a garden is undertaken, I think that the child should see it through—that is, not lose all enthusiasm after the flowers or vegetables have appeared, but weed it and keep it neat till the seeds are collected, and the season closed. Well, do I remember the first gardens in a Nature Study class here at St. Mary's. They were tended so energetically that only one plant had courage to come up. Strange to say, this plant appeared in one girl's garden in the morning and somewhere else by afternoon. How this much coveted treasure stood the strain of so much transplanting and change of ownership I do not know. Apparently the earliest riser got the plant, but lacking plants, there was, at least, enthusiasm!

HOW TO COLLECT
Some children like to collect plants, this, together with analyzing and pressing help the memory, and develops ideas on classification, but in a climate like that of Shanghai pressed specimens, unless carefully prepared and looked after, fare badly on account of mold. Here are samples of fairly practical analysis blanks and press books. A good supply of dry newspapers, and Chinese blotters, two frames or drawing boards, and a weight of some kind complete the outfit. Personally, except in the case of older children, I think that a note book and pencil to make drawings of the leaves, petals, stamens, etc. is better. Hand lenses are helpful for examining the smaller parts of a plant. Of great value to our Nature Study outfit are the parks and museums. The Royal Asiatic Society has a good collection of local birds as has the museum here at St. John's, and I am sure that visitors are very welcome. Sometimes a Nature Study Club, with various interests and ramifications can be organized for groups of neighboring children according to the material at hand to draw from, and lastly there are many good books, absorbingly interesting, on the subject of Natural History. Probably you are familiar with a great many of these on the lists that I have distributed, and maybe you can add some that we should be glad to know and use. These books sometimes tell us little of the Chinese species of living things, so I am going to speak briefly of a few of the commonest birds, butterflies, and flowers around us.

THE BLACKBIRD
One of the first things that means Spring in Shanghai is a beautiful bird note, varied, musical, and very sweet. We follow this note, and there, on the grass or in the tree is a large black bird, about eleven inches, not as big as a crow. He is a dusky black, feet, head, and everything but his yellow beak. His nest is the conventional "bird's nest" in the fork

of two branches, and if undisturbed he returns to it year after year to hatch his two broods of young from pale green eggs blotched with red and violet. What is this bird? It is the Chinese blackbird, our nearest approach to a road robin. An interesting point is that the young are not entirely black; their breasts are streaked almost like a thrush's, and they seem very large and awkward. Any child could soon pick out a bird like this.

An easy bird to begin with is the crow; we all know it, and its enormous nest, high in the trees. Then there are the magpies, stalking with much assurance through the fields, while the sun glints on their sleek black bodies, barred with white around their throats and wings. Magpies are said to pair for life, and the Chinese consider their presence a good omen—perhaps that is why they allow the magpie to take the pick of the fields. Do not confuse this bird with the Azure Winged Magpie, a kind of Blue Jay. We can easily distinguish him by his long tail quills, blue, bordered wings and black head. Let a cat or snake approach, and all the Jays in the neighborhood manfully rally to hiss it down with raucous cries and great swirls of their wings before the enemy just as Kipling describes it in "Rikki-tikki-tavi." Then there is the Blue Magpie, common to the bamboos of Moksans. He is 25 inches long, black with violet and white trimmings, and makes a peculiar croaking note.

THE FINCHES
There are several Finches—one of these, the Chinese Green Finch a grey, olive bird with splashes of yellow and brown has a sweet simple song; and it is sometimes kept as a cage bird by the Chinese. In October come the Hawfinches, flocks of them, small birds with heavy yellow bills. One can easily hear them cracking nuts and seeds with these bills, but watch them silently or through a window, for at the least movement the whole flock, with a whirring of wings springs away, and settles at a safe distance. Perhaps you have seen the Oriole, brilliant yellow with black wings and tail. He is a shy bird, building high in the trees or bamboos, feeding on insects among the leaves, and keeping quiet most of the day. His call is a rather melodious whistled note. Quite different is the bird that we might see in quiet places along creeks or ponds. This is the Eastern Pied Kingfisher, 16 inches long, greyish on top, white below, barred with grey. The most distinguishing mark is his crest of black and white feathers. He eats fish, and lives along the creek bank, entering his large nest by a hole, four inches in diameter.

There is a beautiful summer visitor, though rather rare, called the Paradise Fly-catcher. You may know it by the twelve inch tail feathers that wave behind as it dips in graceful flight. It is interesting to note that the male is a cinnamon color at one time in the year and white at another; the female is always cinnamon. We are fortunate in having some of these birds on St. John's compound.

Another bird that announces the coming of summer is the Indian Cuckoo. It is supposed to arrive on May Day, and usually is right on schedule; it stays with us until early in August. Although this cuckoo is an inconspicuous brown with grey below, and banded tail, its shrill, insistent whistle pursues one. In Shanghai it is called the "sau-sau meh hau," the Chinese saying that it exhorts them to "quick-quick plant, rice; quick-quick plant cotton." Because it

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whistles all day and half the night it is an easy bird to see, one's eyes can follow it flying or as it whistles loudly from bough to bough. Like the cuckoo it slips its eggs into the nests of other birds, who bring up its greedy young.

Yesterday as I looked from my window into a tall alanthus tree, where the orioles come every summer, I heard the tapping of a woodpecker. There he was, searching out the dead branches, darting his long, strong beak into cracks and crevices, while his short, stocky body, reddish below was almost upright against the tree. It is fun to watch the quick, sure movement of these birds. Of course there are many more birds in this vicinity of East China.

I have said nothing of the owls, of the same birds such as pheasants or of the water birds that we might see.

THE CORMORANTS
I must mention the Fishing Cormorants that you have, probably noticed on the canals of Soochow and Wush. Any child would be thrilled to see these large birds,

lined up on their perches in a Chinese fishing boat, watching for fish. They have rings around their necks so that they cannot eat the fish, which are quickly added to the fisherman's haul. If possible take the children to the Museum, or over to "Bird St." in the Native City, where they will enjoy a near view of living birds with beautiful songs and brilliant colors. Or there is the Little Zoo in Jiesheng Park with its big, white Cockatoo, and the great cassowary, rushing, and down its enclosure. Anything that is concrete is a help. It is like

identifying the Constellations, once you have thoroughly seen and watched a bird, and listened to its note you know it; you feel a certain pride of possession in it.

(Continued on Page 18)

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Merry, happy children, full of fun and fond of games—this is what every mother would like her children to be.

When a child is delicate, backward and ailing he may not be suffering from any disease. The cause is probably malnutrition.

This does not necessarily mean that the child is not given enough to eat. The food may be ample in quantity. But it is either not the right food or the system cannot extract the required nourishment from it.

Good plain food must be given. Since adequate nutriment cannot be extracted from this, it needs to be supplemented by food which will give an abundant supply of nourishment and, at the same time, be easy to digest and assimilate. "OVOMALTINE" is a delicious food beverage which supplies super-nourishment in an easily digested form.

Prepared from Nature's Tonic Food—ripe barley malt, creamy milk and fresh eggs—one cup of "OVOMALTINE" supplies more nourishment than 12 cups of beef extract, 7 cups of cocoa or 3 eggs.

The food elements are balanced in just the proportions necessary for a growing child.

Whether your child is suffering from malnutrition or not, you will be wise if you make "OVOMALTINE" his daily beverage. It will build up a sturdy body, sound nerves and an alert mind—assets of incalculable value now and throughout the years to come.

"OVOMALTINE" is used in many schools as a mid-morning beverage.

"OVOMALTINE"
TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE
Builds Up Brain, Nerve and Body.

Obtainable from all leading dispensaries and provision stores.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA—
SIBER, HEGNER & CO., SHANGHAI

LET US DO YOUR
PAINTING and DECORATING

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Office 125 Bubbling Well Road Phone West 3466

TOURING THE WORLD

Arrived Two Days Ago
on the Tenyo Maru



MR. G. E. BARNES

American
Globe-
Trotters



MISS IRENE WEST

BARNES WEST KING

THURSDAY, MAY 15th



MISS MARJORIE KING

PARISIEN

TUESDAY, MAY 15th

BALLROOM OPEN AT 9.30

ADMISSION \$1.00 NO COVER CHARGE



Impersona-
tions
Comic
Songs



A TOPICAL TALKER

Dances
Comedy
Dramatic
Playlets



Birds, Butterflies, Flowers To Be Found In Shanghai

(Continued from Page 16)

those in Holland's books, and he may become a good collector with knowledge that will later stand by him in his biology. To help beginners let me name four obvious differences between moths and butterflies. A moth has a large body, a butterfly, a small one; a moth's antennae may be spindle-shaped or threadlike, but are always feathered, while the butterfly's are not feathered but threadlike and knobbed; the moth weaves a cocoon of silk for its pupa, while the butterfly pupa is bare—lastly, the moth when it alights spreads its wings out flat while the butterfly's are vertical, that is up over its back. Any child would love the life history of these insects; the cycle is almost like a fairy tale. Tell them of the egg-laying time, in spring or fall, when the eggs are placed on the future food material of the caterpillar, such as the under side of leaves, in hollowed wood, or even on the backs of a large furry caterpillar, on whom the young, once hatched, live for a while as parasites. Imagine his discomfort. Next we observe the large, handsome, moth caterpillars, or examine a mass of butterfly worms squirming in a tangle of silk on a tree branch, devouring and stripping the tree bare.

THE CHRYSALIS

Here, by the way, is a chance to pause over the destructiveness of these insects. In the spring or fall search for cocoons, often a large brown leaf folded together, enclosing the silk covered moth caterpillar or a bare butterfly pupa hanging by a gossamer thread from a leaf or twig, soon to emerge in all its splendor like an enchanted prince. These chrysalis may be preserved and watched for the weeks or months elapsing until the insect breaks its way out. I remember how thrilled I was when a cocoon, hanging by my desk suddenly began to tremble, and to give forth a tiny crackling sound. Very reluctantly I left it but the next morning, there on the window curtain was a fine Luna moth, drying its wings. Once the moth or butterfly has emerged, the prettiest phase of life begins. The butterfly flaps by day, unrolling his watch-spring-like proboscis to suck nectar from the flowers—a process that is good fun to see. The moth does his flying by night; in the daytime he is quiescent, lying on the under side of leaves or along the bark of trees where his protective coloration conceals him. At night we hear him fluttering against the window screens, or see him around the lights. If you can read Fabre's story of experiments with the Luna, it reads like a novel.

SPECIES SEEN HERE

Now that we know the chief differences between moths and butterflies, what are some of the common species around us? There is the handsome, pale green Luna, beginning to appear now. Later we see the Hawk or Sphinx moths, they have very slender bodies and narrow wings, brown or orange. Another is the Bumble-B or Humming Bird moth, so-called from the shape of its body that resembles that of a bee. The Tiger moth is small and reddish; the Cecropia, large, variegated, with posterior wings spotted. It is used to some extent for silk spinning. Here in China, children might find it possible to look up the silk moth and watch its caterpillar devour mul-

berry leaves. There are many more moths, but I must mention the destructive, little white Tineides moth—an enemy to all of us—that tucks its eggs into our best winter clothes, if we give him a chance. We could surely teach the children to identify him, and help to go after him.

The common butterflies of this neighborhood are first the small white or yellow Cabbage butterfly that everyone knows; the Painted Lady, a pretty insect of rich reds and browns; the Comma, very like the Painted Lady but with a small white comma on each posterior wing. These appear plentifully in the late fall, dancing around the chrysanthemums. There are also various varieties of Swallow Tails, black with a spot of brilliant red or yellow on the wings; the posterior wings are pointed, and usually this butterfly is a large handsome creature. In Kuling here are Swallow Tails almost as big as small birds. Both moths and butterflies can hibernate in tree stumps or old fence holes, but they are rather bedraggled when they emerge in the spring.

THE PRAYING MANTIS

Before leaving the Insect Kingdom just a word for the Praying Mantis, those stick-like insects with formidable legs and very coy little faces. Fabre's account of them in "Social Life in the Insect World" is good reading; the children would enjoy parts of it as well as watching the antics of these rather appalling creatures. Web spiders, too, are great fun to play with. In Tsingtau, where they are plentiful, we used to throw flies into the web and watch the spider like lightning dig in his fangs, paralyze the victim, surround him with a tangle of silk, and hang him by a thread from the center of the web for future meals. Once we put a rival spider into the web; then there was war. The intruder was

unmercifully thrown out and the tears in the web where the battle had raged were deftly and speedily mended. It was entrancing, and again we rushed to Fabre on "Spiders." One could go on with the subject of insects indefinitely but we must turn to the Flower Kingdom.

THE FLOWER KINGDOM

This is perhaps a more familiar subject, and needs less explanation in teaching this to children, seize upon the obvious, make this a pivot, and by degrees classify what they learn. Begin in the early spring with a Flower calendar learn something about every flower reported, draw the leaves and petals, so that the child will be comparing and contrasting, and gradually learning some of the plant families. For instance all the early fruit trees, such as apple, plum, cherry, peach, etc., belong to the Rose family; then come the strawberry, flowering spirea bushes, all the varieties of Rose proper, and many others. So-called weeds are often more interesting than cultivated garden plants, for the latter are sometimes sterile, thus cutting off a study of seeds and seed pods, while the former are usually complete. Often a dominant characteristic is a help to us; as the butterfly shaped petals of the pea and bean family showing their relationship to the little purple Ground Vetch, the fragrant Wisteria, locust blossoms and countless other plants. Or, the Mint family may always be recognized by its square stem, while other families have jointed stems with perhaps opposite leaves or a single leaf at the joint—as the Buckwheat—and so it goes.

THE TREES

After the rush of spring here, try to follow the fruiting season, so that the children may see the development of seeds, nuts, berries on plants and trees; classify them and perhaps keep some for planting in their gardens the following year. There seems to be a surprising ignorance among some children about the names of trees, even quite common ones. Jessfield Park

has a great variety of the kind of trees we all should have as friends; there are poplars, horse chestnuts, maples, sycamores, locusts, a mimosa—many more—besides a wide variety of evergreens. One could keep on indefinitely enumerating different fields of interest; for Nature Study holds, for those with inclination and enthusiasm, such a mass of fascinat-

ing material that it is all we can do to be systematic, and not lose our heads over all the wealth that is spread before us. To teach Nature with any success we must inspire interest; we must encourage a spirit of investigation and natural curiosity towards living things; and we must have, deeply planted in us, a real love of Nature, of things out of doors—be they Birds, Butterflies, or Flowers.

TSINGTAO
1923
Hotel—Pension—Seaside
TEL. ADDR.
MONCHEN
SPLENDID CUISINE



AT THE
PALACE HOTEL SNACK COUNTER
(MEN ONLY)
Open 7 a.m. to midnight
Good Food—Prompt Service—Reasonable Prices

The New HOTEL, WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

Situated on the North side of the West Lake, and having a southern aspect, with most beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood.

The new hotel a six-story building is fitted with electric lifts and has forty bed-rooms, with up-to-date private bath-rooms and flush toilets.

ROOF-GARDEN, BILLIARD ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BAR-ROOM AND LOUNGE

Rates: Including Meals \$5.50 to 12 per person (with bath) special terms can be arranged by the Week or Month on application to the Manager.

RESERVATION BY LETTER OR BY TELEGRAM Tel. Add. "NEWHOTEL" HANGCHOW S. K. TUNG, MANAGER

VICTORIA THEATRE

WEEK PROGRAMME—May 14th to 20th

On Mon., Tues., and Wed., May 14th, 15th and 16th at 9.15 p.m.

Select Picture

Presents
ALICE BRADY
IN

"The Death Dance"

A story of dance and song, of sorrow and tears in which Alice Brady adds another superb characterization to her collection of triumphs.

On Thurs., Fri., Sat. and Sun., May 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th at 9.15 p.m.

WALLACE
REID
IN

"YOU'RE FIRED"

Who has not read O. Henry? And who does not recall "The Halberdier" one of the most charming tours de force in all his repertoire? This story has been made into a film for Wallace Reid, under the title "You're Fired!" Wally in one of the funniest and most entertaining comedy dramas ever produced.



MATINEE On SUNDAY, May 13th at 3.15 p.m.

"THE SIX BEST CELLARS"

And "BRANDED FOUR" Episodes 5th and 6th in 4 Parts

EMPIRE DAY



JAMBOREE

SEE THE

SCOUTS AND CUBS

at work in the open

They will be out on

Thursday, May 17th

ON

A GREAT TICKET SELLING CAMPAIGN

You will be respectfully asked to buy tickets at \$1 (children half price) and you can rest assured you will receive full value for your money

"BETTER EVERY YEAR!"

(The Public School Troop and Pack will be out on Saturday, May 19th)

Maxim's Cafe

57-59 Avenue Edward VII

No Place To Go??—Say Maxim's

Coming May 17th

MUSCOVITE BALLET

Under Direction ADE SHEIMO

CLASSIC AND CHARACTERISTIC DANCES

FOUR STARS

AND

BEAUTY CHORUS

SHANGHAI-FRISCO ORCHESTRA

Best Music in Shanghai

"We Admit It"

Don't Fail to See
MISS MARION WHITE
TONIGHT AT 10 P.M.

25 Route
CHU PAO SAN
C.F.C. BUILDING
on Rue du Consulat
SHANGHAI



H. BRUNNER & CO.

The
Yellow Jacket
Teas - - Tiffins
17 Nanking Road



The China Press

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1923

LACTOGEN FOR
The NATURAL MILK Food
YOUR BABY

Business and Official Notices

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH

The Public Swimming Bath at 189 North Szechuen Road (near the Public School), and the Open Air Swimming Pool, Kiangwan Road (in the Houtekw Park) will be open on and after Tuesday, May 15, 1923 from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m.

The Bath and Pool will be reserved for use as follows:

Public Swimming Bath.
6 a.m. to 1 p.m.—Women, and Children (under 12 years of age).

1 p.m. to 3 p.m.—Men and Boys.

3 p.m. to 6 p.m.—Men and Boys.

6 p.m. to 8 p.m.—Women, and Children (under 12 years of age).

The Bath or Pool may be reserved for private parties from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m. on certain nights at a charge of \$10 for each reservation for the Bath and \$20 for the Pool, fee payable in advance.

The charge covers 50 entrants at the Bath and 100 at the Pool; any in excess of that number to be paid for at the rate of 20 Cents each.

Applications for reservations to be made personally at the Public Health Department, 16 Hankow Road.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, May 11, 1923.
58782 M 17

Municipal Notification

No. 3155.

Notice is hereby given that a vacancy exists in the Secretariat for a first class Assistant. The selected candidate must be an experienced and capable man, preferably with administrative experience. Pay Tls. 550 per mensem without allowances.

Applications in candidates' own handwriting should state age, qualifications, etc., and should be forwarded, together with testimonials as to character and previous service, to the undersigned on or before Saturday, May 19.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, May 12, 1923.
58804 M 19

The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, No. 5 Kiangwan Road, Shanghai (second floor), on Wednesday, the 30th of May, 1923, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon to consider and vote on proposed alterations and amendments to the Articles of Association of the Company as circularized to Shareholders.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.,
General Agents & Managers.
Shanghai, May 13, 1923.
58797

LOST

One Stereoscopic Camera Richard in brown leather case, left in motor car for hire. Reward \$60.

Manager, Grand Kalle Hotel,
Shanghai.
58811 M 15

NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of the Men's Total Abstinence League will be held at No. 12 Jinkee Road on Wednesday, May 16, 1923, at 5:30 p.m.

Members and all men interested in the Temperance Cause are urged to attend. The future of the work will be discussed.

W. M. CAMERON,
Acting Secretary.
May 11, 1923.
58764 M 16

Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association

OPEN MIXED DOUBLES COMPETITION.

HONG DOUBLES COMPETITION

Entries for the above two Championships must be sent to the undersigned on or before 25th May. No entry will be accepted unless accompanied by the entrance fee.

Entrance Fee: \$5 for each event.

C. E. WHITMORE,
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
58800 M 26

Shanghai Land Valuers & Surveyors' Society

The first Ordinary General Meeting will be held at No. 28 Jinkee Road on Thursday next, May 17, 1923, at 5 p.m., at which a paper on "BETTERMENT" will be read.

N. L. SPARKE,
Hon. Secretary,
28 Jinkee Road.
58792 M 16

The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-first Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, No. 5 Kiangwan Road, Shanghai (second floor), on Wednesday, the 30th of May, 1923, at 3:00 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th of May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.,
General Agents & Managers,
Shanghai, May 13th, 1923.
58797

S.S. "Anna Kayser" from Hamburg and Antwerp

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the Kaiyosha Company's Yangtze Wharf, May 18th, 1923, at 10 a.m., when Messrs. Parker, Reilly and Simmens will be in attendance.

58799 M 16

Hankow and Ports

The Hong On S. N. Co.'s Str. Changon Captain K. C. Lee, will leave from the Ninghsao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday, the 15th May, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, \$40 single and \$60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company No. 18 Hankow Road, Telephone 1520 Passage 3283.

58785 M 15

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the public that the undersigned Company, whose Chinese name is (鈞裕泰號) is not identical with and has no connection whatsoever with another local concern (if it exists) trading under the same name, and who has distributed business cards using the same address and telephone number, but giving a different line of business. The undersigned Company's business is exclusively Furs and Skins.

Chun Yue Tai
鈞裕泰號

58730 M 13

NEW TURKISH BATH

Sure cure for Rheumatism

and

Obesity, by Electric Baths.

Ladies: from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Avenue Edward VII., C. F. C. Building

Chu-Pao-San Road, No. 22-24

Telephone C. 1668

"RED RING" BRAND

BURGUNDIES and CLARETS

"GOLD RING" BRAND

WHITE WINES

"RED RING" Brand Clarets are guaranteed perfectly pure Bordeaux Claret, free from drugs, colouring or added matter.

"GOLD RING" Brand White Wines are ideal dinner wines.

Insist on the

"RED RING" & "GOLD RING" Brands

Garner, Quelch & Co.

73, 73A Szechuen Road.

Tel. C. 2021.

NOTICE

I have recently purchased from Dodge & Seymour (China), Ltd., their large stock of American paints, enamels and varnishes. This is in addition to the four other stocks I have acquired as per my previous advertisements.

FOR THE TIME BEING I SHALL CONTINUE TO SELL ALL PAINTS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Motor Car Enamels \$1.85 per quart

House Paint, all colors \$3.56 per gallon

Furniture and Floor Wax \$1.00 per pound

Stove Enamel \$0.45 per half-pint

Wire Screen Paint \$1.00 per quart

Aluminum paint, Bronze Powder, Concrete, Iron and all other paints.

Pure Oil and Japan Colors in great variety. Dry Colors White Lead, Zinc and Oils.

H. S. CAMPBELL,
45 Szechuen Road.
58229

S.S. "President Grant" from Hongkong and Manila

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship's damaged cargo ex the S.S. "PRESIDENT GRANT" will be held at the China Merchants Central Wharf on Thursday, May 17th, at 9:30 a.m., when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, AGENTS.
58784 M 17

ANNOUNCEMENT

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB TENNIS

Members are reminded that the usual Monday Guest's day of the season will commence on Monday, 14th inst., and will continue weekly until further notice.

By order of the Tennis Committee.
58776 M 13

S.S. "PRESIDENT MADISON" from Seattle

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship's damaged cargo ex the S.S. "PRESIDENT MADISON" will be held at the China Merchants Lower Wharf on Monday, May 14th, at 9:30 a.m., when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, AGENTS.
58749

China Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that by order of our Head Office in San Francisco the local office of this Company has been closed to public business with effect on May 1st, 1923.

58734



FLAT SELF-INKING STENCIL DUPLICATOR

SIMPLEST—because there is no mechanism to get out of order.

CLEANEST—because it is self-inking from a hidden reservoir pad and only a DRY roller is used.

CHEAPEST—because thousands of copies can be made from the one stencil without re-inking.

STENCIL CAN BE PREPARED BY ANY MAN IN ANY MAKE OF WAX STENCIL WILL FIT ANY DUPLICATOR INK OF GOOD QUALITY CAN BE USED

A foolproof size built complete with 1 dozen wax stencils, can of ink, stylus and flexible writing pad for handwork, all contained in a neat box 16" x 10" x 4"

PRICE—MEX. \$32.50

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

22 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE CO. LD.

SHANGHAI 3 EZRA ROAD

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1861

FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

A. KOOYMAN, Manager.

Phone, Central: 70 General Office, 2335 Comrade, 3870 General Manager

SPECIAL CHEAP SALE

EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES

of the famous

"PAGODA" BRAND SILK HOSIERY

in all Sizes and Colours.

Also

VOILES, ORGANDIES, UNION SUITS & OTHER SUNDRY GOODS

Commencing MONDAY, 14th MAY

THREE WEEKS ONLY

INDUSTRIAL AGENTS CO.

AND

CHINA COTTON & SILK WORKS

Retail Department

119a Szechuen Road - near Peking Road.
58775

NOTICE

Members of the Country Club will welcome members of the Shanghai Cricket Club and their relations on Tuesday, May 15th, at 9-15 p.m., to meet the Hongkong Cricket XI.

ENTERTAINMENT & DANCE.

By Order of the Committee S. C. C.

58769 M 16

Belcano

Toilet Accessories.

The Fountain of Youth Brought to the Dressing Table.

The BELCANO FACIAL PACK is beautifying to the complexion

Demonstrations will be gladly given and the goods for sale at

ROOM 162, Astor House Hotel.

New Sport Hats from New York arriving, Millinery orders taken, and are executed by experienced workmen.

Mrs. W. TORNROTH

Room 162

Astor House Hotel.

58 95 M 18

Business and Official Notices

Chinese Government Railways

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

NOTIFICATION No. 327

INVITATION OF TENDERS FOR PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT ALONG THE WHOLE LINE

- 1.—The tender is open for the public from May 5th to June 5th 1923 after the latter date no tender will be accepted.
- 2.—It must be clearly stated in the tender, the amount in Tientsin currency to be paid to the Administration annually in advance by the Contractor. The envelope shall be closed and sealed with sealing wax bearing a stamp and marked "TENDER FOR PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT ALONG THE WHOLE LINE."
- 3.—Tenders must be forwarded under Registered Post to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.
- 4.—A deposit of \$200.00 for the tender must be sent through Traffic Section, Head Office to Accounts Department for safe-keeping and in exchange for a receipt.
- 5.—Tenders not being registered nor accompanied with deposits shall be considered as invalid.
- 6.—Tenders will be opened before the public at 3 p.m. on 8th June 1923 at the Head Office. The one who offers the highest bid will obtain the contract subject to proper Agreement to be stipulated according to the Administration's Advertisement Regulations and Sub-Rules.
- 7.—The Administration shall reserve the right to reject the highest offer, when the offer is lower than the minimum amount estimated by the Administration.
- 8.—After opening of tenders, deposit of each bidder will be returned on presentation of his receipt.
- 9.—For further information and details apply to the Traffic Section, Head Office, Tientsin.

(Sd.) SUN FUNG TSAO,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, 7th May, 1923.
58754 M 17

Chinese Government Railways

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE.

NOTIFICATION NO. 328.

THROUGH 3rd CLASS TICKET (194/51).

The public is hereby informed that owing to the limited accommodation in the 3rd Class of our Express Trains Nos. 1 and 2 the Administration has obtained the sanction of the Ministry of Communications that commencing from 16th May, 1923, the booking of Through 3rd Class Tickets for passengers travelling by Express Trains will be confined to the following stations, namely, Tientsin, East Tientsin Central, Tsinanfu, Haichowfu and Pukow; but issue of Through Tickets for the same class from Tsinanfu to Fengtai or Peking-Mukden Line and Chinkiang on Shanghai-Nanking Line is suspended.

Third Class Berth Ticket at the rate of \$1.00 per passenger will be charged in addition to rail ticket from the same date.

Servants travelling with passengers of 1st or 2nd class of the Express may book Through 3rd Class Tickets at other Through Booking Stations on this line as usual.

THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY, Administration.

Tientsin, 9th May, 1923.
58783 M 20

THE KING

DRY CLEANING AND DYEING COMPANY
ALL MATERIALS

Receiving Office No. 11 Nanking Road

(c/o LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.)

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Tel. C. 960

58790 M 19.

LOST

Chinese Government 14 Million Special Treasury Bills.

財政部特種儲券一四萬券

Special Treasury Bill No. 0002028.....	Face Value \$10,000.00
" " " " 0002245.....	" " \$10,000.00
" " " " 0002246.....	" " \$10,000.00
" " " " 0002247.....	" " \$10,000.00
	\$40,000.00

Notice is hereby given to warn the general public that the aforementioned Bills were lost in the mails from Yangchow to Shanghai, and that the same shall not be either purchased or mortgaged. The Ministry of Finance, the Bank of China, and the Bank of Communications have been notified of the loss in question, to the end that both payment of the principal and the interest may be stopped. All the stock exchanges, share-brokers, banks and native banks are hereby warned not to negotiate the said Bills.

CHANG SUEY CHEN 張瑞臣

384 A. Hankow Road

58757 M 15

Brunswick
Gramophones and Records

For Sale by
GEOLA

44-46 Rue du Consulat

C. F. C. Building

Tel. C. 5016

The Brunswick Phonograph Plant, All Models of Records, Gramophones, Radios, etc. to be found in Any Phonograph Shop.

THE BRUNSWICK BROS. COLLECTOR CO.

洋巨行雷

克維蘇郎白

並器機聲留

片唱國外



Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND PUTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. Co.	\$1,110 S.
Chartered	\$17- S.
Russo-Asiatic	None
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H. 625 B.
North China	Tia. 188
Union of Canton	H. \$240 B.
Yangtze	\$20 1/4 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tia. 20 1/4
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H. 137
Hongkong Fire	H. 465 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H. 280
Indo-China Pref.	H. 40 B.
"Shell"	\$75. 63. B.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tia. 80
Shanghai Tug Pref.	Tia. 53 B.
Mining	
Keping	Tia. 17 1/4 B.
Oriental Cons.	18A
Shan	\$7.10 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tia. 170 1/4
Shanghai Dock	Tia. 103 B.
New Eng. Works	Tia. 4.00 B.
Pref.	Tia. 5.10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tia. 212 1/4 B.
Hongkong Wharf	H. \$160
Land and Hotels	
Shanghai Hotel Ltd.	Tia. 43 1/4 B.
China Realty	Tia. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tia. 50
A. French Land	Tia. 120 B.
Shanghai Land	Tia. 121 B.
Carlton Ltd.	Tia. 38 B.
Cotton Mills	
Hwo (ord.)	Tia. 14 1/4 B.
Hwo (pref.)	Tia. 100 B.
Lao-hung-mow	Tia. 9 B.
Oriental	Tia. 6 XNI B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tia. 105 B.
Industries	
Butter Tiles	Tia. 25
China Sugar	Tia. 240 B.
Green Island	Tia. 20 1/4 S.
Langkats	Tia. 32 B.
Major Bros.	Tia. 5
Shan Sunatra	Tia. 90 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	Tia. 6 1/4 B.
Lewyln	\$49 1/4
Lane Crawford	Tia. 112 1/4 B.
Motrie	\$40 B.
Watson	Tia. 18 1/4 B.
Weeks	Tia. 18 1/4 S.
Wharves (local)	
Alma	Tia. 6 1/4 B.
Amharst	Tia. 0.80 B.
Anglo-Java	Tia. 6 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tia. 2 1/4 B.
Jay Tawah	Tia. 21 B.
Yau Anam 1918	Tia. 0.05 B.
Yau	Tia. 0.75
Bakit Ton Alang	Tia. 2.90 B.
Chamort United	Tia. 1 B.
Chompadak	Tia. 1.75
Chong	Tia. 2 1/4 B.
Consolidated	Tia. 2.60 B.
Dominion	Tia. 1 1/4
Yau Kalumpung	Tia. 18 1/4 B.
Yau Consolidated	Tia. 9 B.
Kapayang	Tia. 7 1/4
Kash	Tia. 1.15 B.
Kash	Tia. 1.20 B.
Koth Bahroo	Tia. 12 1/4 B.
Kroewok Java	Tia. 5 B.
Peking	Tia. 1 B.
Pengkalen Durian	Tia. 2.60
Permatia	Tia. 2 1/4 B.
Rajah	Tia. 0.85 B.
Samagagas	Tia. 0.80
Seakos	Tia. 1.45 B.
Semambu	Tia. 1.10 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tia. 2 1/4 B.
Shanghai Malay pref.	Tia. 0.90 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tia. 1 B.
Singha	Tia. 9 B.
Sungel Duri	Tia. 2 1/4 B.
Sua Manggis	Tia. 0.65 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tia. 0.60 B.
Tanjah Merah	Tia. 0.77 1/4 B.
Tubong	Tia. 1.45 B.
Zhangbes	Tia. 3.25 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tia. 225
Caly Dairy	Tia. 14
Shanghai Trams	Tia. 153 1/4
Shanghai Gas	Tia. 37 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tia. 50
Shanghai Money	Tia. 20 B.
Shanghai Telephone	Tia. 75 1/4
Shanghai Waterworks	Tia. 175 B.

Shanghai Sharebrokers
Association
Business Hours

Shanghai, May 12, 1923
OFFICIAL
May 11
B. M. C. 7% Debs. 1922 Tia. 106
UNOFFICIAL
May 12
Langkats Comb. Tia. 33.35 June
Tia. 33.50 June
Telephones Tia. 75.50
Shanghai Tugs (Ord.) Tia. 84.00

Money Exchange

Shanghai, May 12, 1923	
Mexican Dollars	
Market	73.475
Native	08
Shanghai Gold Bars 975	
Touch	320
Copper Cash	249.000
Bar Silver	32 1/2
Bank rate of Discount	5%
Paris on London	70.12
New York on London	44.00
Banks Opening Selling Rates	
London—	
Tel. Transfer	3s. 3 1/4 d.
Demand	3s. 2 1/4 d.
New York—	
Tel. Transfer	73 1/4
Demand	73 1/4

OPENING RATES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	
Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.	
BANKS SELLING RATES	
London (T.T.)	3 1/2%
London (Demand)	3 1/2%
London 4 m-s	3 1/2%
India (T.T.)	287
France (T.T.)	1115
America (T.T.)	73 1/2
Hongkong (T.T.)	74
Japan (T.T.)	67
Batavia (T.T.)	192
Straits (T.T.)	73 1/2

BANK'S BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits	3 1/4%
London 4 m-s Deots	3 1/4%
London 6 m-s Credits	3 1/4%
London 6 m-s Deots	
France 4 m-s	1165
America 4 m-s L/O	73 1/2
Deots	73

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates	
@ 75=Tia.	133.33
@ exch. 72.7=Mex.	\$133.40
Sovereign Bank Buying Rate	
@ 3s. 3 1/4 d.=Tia.	6.11
@ exch. 72.7=Mex.	\$5.40

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR MAY	
Hk. Tia. 5.67 @ 3s. 2d.	21
" 1.22 @ 73% Gold \$1	
" 1 @ 1113 Fr. 12.40	
" 1 @ — Marks	
" 1 @ 66% Yen 1.63	
" 1 @ 23 1/4%	

" 1 @ — Rupees 2.61	
" 1 @ — Roubles	
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50	
" 1 @ 14.75 Ital	
Lire 16.43	

CHINESE GOVERNMENT BONDS (Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)	
Friday, Yesterday's	
5th year 6%	95.00 95.00
5th year 6%	50.00 52.00
7th year 6%	42.90 42.90
9th year 6%	64.50 66.80
6% Consolidated	49.20 50.40
7% Consolidated	51.80 52.65
11th year 8%	97.50 97.50
96 millions 8%	26.10 26.10

International Banking Corporation	
CLOSING COUNTER RATES	
Demand selling on America	74
Demand buying on America	75
Demand selling on London	
" 3s. 2 1/4 d.	
Demand buying on London	
" 3s. 3 1/4 d.	

ROUBLE EXCHANGE	
BANKS BUYING RATE	
Roubles 330,000	Tia. 100
Roubles 100	Mex \$0.04

SINO-ITALIAN BANK	
Bank's Selling Rates	
It. Lire 15.15=1 Tael	
Swiss Frs. 4.05=1 Tael	
Marks 18.00=1 Tael	
Equivalent Foreign Quotations	
It. Lire 95.70=1 Pound Sterling	
It. Lire 20.70=1 U. S. Dollar	
It. Lire 136.50=100 Fr. France	

Unusual cheap Sale on	
Nice Pocket German Telephones	
Price: Four Times magnified	\$29.00
Six " " "	\$33.00

Necessary To People Enjoying The Races & Travel
Chow Tzu Kong,
111 Szechuen Road

C. ISMER & CO., 44 Nanking Road
Well assorted Stocks of
Barometers,
Thermometers,
(Ordinary, Max. and Min.,
Chemical, Lactometers and
Hydrometers.)

Hygrometers, Pocket Compasses,
Magnifying Glasses etc.

Silk Report

In their weekly report on the Silk market, Messrs. William Little and Company write as follows:

Our last report was dated May 4. White Silk—Continues very quiet.

Tsatie Filature—Kung Kee Mars 1, Tia. 855. Tsatie New Style—Black Lion 1, 2, Tia. 1,067 1/2 av. Three arrow 1, 2, Tia. 1,067 1/2 av.

Steam Filatures—In view of full rates asked and distant delivery required, the week has ruled quiet.

New Crop—The weather continues favorable. Cables from Japan report a dull market and quote Shinshu No. 1 Yen 2,320.

EXPORT FROM SHANGHAI From June 1 to date, 17,289 bales white and 11,575 bales yellow.

To London, 2,220 bales. To France, 3,121 bales white and 1,115 bales yellow. To Italy and Switzerland, 212 bales white and 10 bales yellow. To America, 9,331 bales.

To India and Levant, 2,083 bales white and 9,957 bales yellow. To Coast ports and Russia, 915 bales.

Steam filatures to Europe, etc., 14,988 bales and America, 15,292 bales.

Yellow steam 5,702 bales. Wild silk to Europe, etc., 3,998 bales and America 7,619 bales.

SETTLEMENTS: Settlements for Europe, etc., White Silk 8,300 Settlements for Europe, etc., Yellow Silk 11,700 Settlements for America, White Silk 9,200 Settlements for America, Yellow Silk 29,200

Stock in Shanghai, White Silk 100 Yellow Silk 300

Visible Supply for season to date 29,600

Stock Exchange Today's Quotations

Shanghai, May 12, 1923 OFFICIAL

Telephones Tia. 75.50 Langkats (Comb.) Tia. 33.00 June Kota Bahroes Tia. 1.30 Shanghai Lands Tia. 122.50 Ewo Mills (Ord.) Tia. 15.00 Ayer Tawah Tia. 24.00

UNOFFICIAL F. M. C. 8% Debs. Tia. 108.00 Ewo Mills (Ord.) Tia. 15.00 Langkats (Comb.) Tia. 32.50 May Langkats (Comb.) Tia. 33.00 June Langkats (Single) Tia. 13.00 May Langkats (Comb.) Tia. 33.25 June Senawangs Tia. 1.15

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd. Registered in England and Hongkong, A BRITISH COMPANY with a complete organisation throughout Asia, and Assets exceeding. TAKES TEN MILLIONS HEAD OFFICE 10 Canton Road, Shanghai

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

May 12, 1923

Spot and forward bar silver were each down 3-16d. in London yesterday. The New York price declined to 66 1/2 cents and the London-New York cross rate advanced to 462.

Our official quotations here today were unchanged from yesterday, and our market in spite of the drop in the London price of silver was steady throughout the day, particularly for Gold Dollars.

There were sellers of Sterling at 3-2 1/4 for May delivery, 3-2 1/8 for June and 3-2 1/4 for July-August. There were sellers of Gold Dollars at 74 1/4 for near and forward delivery.

There were sellers of Yen at 66 1/2 for practically all deliveries and buyers at 66 1/4. Banks were quoting 3-3, 76 and 1150 for Sterling, Gold Dollars and Franc bills respectively.

China and India both sold silver in London yesterday and the market as reported as being steady at the close. New York report their market as steady.

In their weekly report on the share market, Messrs. Maitland, Pearson and Brand write as follows:

Business in the local share market during the past week has been largely interrupted by holidays being taken by the vast majority in order to attend the

STARTING May 16 WED. "TOL'ABLE DAVID" Proclaimed by everyone that has seen it, as a truly wonderful Picture. You'll say so too. Phone W. 3641. Book Seats Early

C 2240 UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE Serves U Right—Day & Night \$1 First 20 Min. \$3 per Hr.

Shanghai, May 12, 1923 OFFICIAL

Telephones Tia. 75.50 Langkats (Comb.) Tia. 33.00 June Kota Bahroes Tia. 1.30 Shanghai Lands Tia. 122.50 Ewo Mills (Ord.) Tia. 15.00 Ayer Tawah Tia. 24.00

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The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd. Registered in England and Hongkong, A BRITISH COMPANY with a complete organisation throughout Asia, and Assets exceeding. TAKES TEN MILLIONS HEAD OFFICE 10 Canton Road, Shanghai

Unusual cheap Sale on Nice Pocket German Telephones Price: Four Times magnified \$29.00 Six " " \$33.00 Necessary To People Enjoying The Races & Travel Chow Tzu Kong, 111 Szechuen Road

C. ISMER & CO., 44 Nanking Road Well assorted Stocks of Barometers, Thermometers, (Ordinary, Max. and Min., Chemical, Lactometers and Hydrometers.) Hygrometers, Pocket Compasses, Magnifying Glasses etc.

Shanghai, May 12, 1923 OFFICIAL May 11 B. M. C. 7% Debs. 1922 Tia. 106 UNOFFICIAL May 12 Langkats Comb. Tia. 33.35 June Tia. 33.50 June Telephones Tia. 75.50 Shanghai Tugs (Ord.) Tia. 84.00

Shanghai, May 12, 1923 OFFICIAL May 11 B. M. C. 7% Debs. 1922 Tia. 106 UNOFFICIAL May 12 Langkats Comb. Tia. 33.35 June Tia. 33.50 June Telephones Tia. 75.50 Shanghai Tugs (Ord.) Tia. 84.00

Shanghai, May 12, 1923 OFFICIAL May 11 B. M. C. 7% Debs. 1922 Tia. 106 UNOFFICIAL May 12 Langkats Comb. Tia. 33.35 June Tia. 33.50 June Telephones Tia. 75.50 Shanghai Tugs (Ord.) Tia. 84.00

Shanghai Race Club's Spring Meeting. As a result quotations generally show no particular change and what business has been done calls for no special comments. London market quotations appear to be a little easier and the following are the latest prices offered to us by cable since last week:— Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd. "B" f 2. 14. 6

Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd. 6% Debentures 99. 0. 0 Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—B. I. 76. 0. 0 Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—F. I. 73. 0. 0 Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—G. I. 68. 0. 0 Gula Kalumpung Rubber Estates 1. 12. 6

Asia Banking Corporation

Capital, fully paid, \$34,000,000

An American Bank rendering complete service for trade with the Orient and all other parts of the world.

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HEAD OFFICE FOR THE ORIENT:

Shanghai

G. A. TISDALE General Manager in the Orient

R. BUCHAN Manager

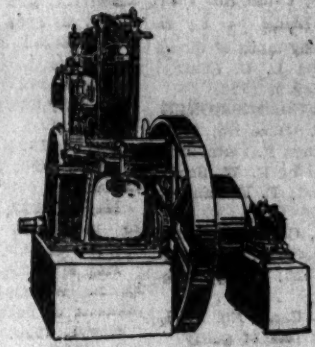
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MARINE INSURANCE EFFECTED

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1. Artistic Wedding Cakes \$1.50 and \$2.00 per lb. Christening and Birthday Cakes \$1.20 per lb.
2. Gateaux. Chocolate. and other Fancy Cakes from \$1.00
3. Scones, Doughnuts, Pancakes, and Buns, acknowledged to be The Best in Shanghai.
4. Layer Cakes Iced and Flavoured in Orange, Lemon, Mocha, etc., etc., \$1.00 and 75 cents Sizes.
5. Almond Genoa, Plum, Sultana, Cherry, and Madeira Cakes, etc.
6. RYE BREAD made from Pure High Grade Rye Flour.
7. VEDA BREAD & Biscuits made from a Specially prepared Flour by Veda, Ltd., Highly digestible and Nutritious.
8. Sweets in Great Variety from 50 cts. per lb. and in Bottles.
9. Tea and Light Tiffins at 8 Nanking Road.
10. Pic-Nic Parties, Tennis and Other Clubs Supplied at reduced Rates.

NOTE—Our Soda Fountain is coming

GOLDEN HORSE
THE BEST
CIGARETTES

SHOW ROOMS:

190, NANKING ROAD & 1996 N. SZECHUEN ROAD
Agents:
ALL OVER THE CITY.

United States Court For China

HEARINGS

May 1, 1923, Cause No. 2189.
U. S. v. Tinsman; testimony taken
of T. A. Mackenzie; C. Martin; J.
Wright; T. R. Porter; defend-
ant; submitted.

May 7, 1923, Cause No. 1861.
Luk Hop Co. v. American Express
Co.; testimony taken of Wai Luk
Chune.

May 7, 1923, Cause No. 2154.
Louis E. Osburn v. Asia Banking
Corporation; on motion to strike;
submitted.

May 8, 1923, Cause No. 1927.
Chang Ming Liang v. L. D.
Kearny; testimony taken of Chang
Ming Liang and L. D. Kearny;
continued to May 9, 1923.

BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER
May 4, 1923, Cause No. 2017.
F. W. Schlobohm v. F. Fernandez;
testimony taken of F. W. Schlo-
bohms; G. Nyland; F. Fernandez;
submitted.

May 5, 1923, Cause No. 2185.
U. S. v. Hutchinson; testimony
taken of S.P.C. 425; C.P.C. 1096;
submitted.

May 5, 1923, Cause No. 2199.
U. S. v. Faison; plea of guilty.

May 5, 1923, Cause No. 2200.
U. S. v. Schlobohm; plea of guilty.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS
May 1, 1923, Cause No. 2189.
U. S. v. Tinsman; defendant given
forty-eight hours to furnish bond.

May 2, 1923, Cause No. 2195.
In re last will and testament of
Knut Sorensen Stokke, deceased;
order admitting will to probate.

May 2, 1923, Cause No. 1260.
In re Emma Inven Upcraft's
estate; order closing administra-
tion.

May 3, 1923, Cause No. 1355.
Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. Inc.
v. Barber Steamship Lines, Inc.;
judgment for plaintiff.

May 4, 1923, Cause No. 1890.
J. S. Ford v. American Trading
Co.; order.

May 4, 1923, Cause No. 1896.
In re Katharine C. Mullikin's will;
order authorizing assignment of
bond.

May 7, 1923, Cause No. 1843.
In re application of Leonard G.
Husar for admission to the bar;
admitted.

May 8, 1923, Cause No. 1456.
Philippine National Bank v. Wm.
S. Fleming; order on stipulation.

BY THE COMMISSIONER
May 4, 1923, Cause No. 2017.
F. W. Schlobohm v. F. Fernandez;
judgment for plaintiff.

May 5, 1923, Cause No. 2198.
U. S. v. Hutchinson; dismissed.

May 5, 1923, Cause No. 2199.
U. S. v. Faison; warned.

May 5, 1923, Cause No. 2200.
U. S. v. Schlobohm; warned.

May 8, 1923, Cause No. 2131.
"British Mode" v. M. L. Heen;
judgment for plaintiff.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS
May 1, 1923, Cause No. 1800.
Jeanne Belge Pour l'Etranger v.
Montgomery Ward and Co.;
separated bond.

May 1, 1923, Cause No. 2196.
The China Merchant Bank Ltd.
v. The Far East Trading Co. Inc.;
petition; summons issued.

May 1, 1923, Cause No. 2197.
Chang Chee Kao et al. v. J. Slevin
et al.; complaint; summons issued.

May 1, 1923, Cause No. 2135.
Adam Szyslo v. The Shanghai
Estate Co. Inc.; answer.

May 2, 1923, Cause No. 2195.
In re last will and testament of
Knut Sorensen Stokke, deceased;
petition; deposition; letters of ad-
ministration issued.

May 2, 1923, Cause No. 2153.
Volkoff v. E. Burt; answer.

May 2, 1923, Cause No. 1260.
In re Estate of Emma Inven
Upcraft, deceased; final report;
petition.

May 2, 1923, Cause No. 2175.
Leonard G. Husar v. Pacific Mail
S.S. Co.; answer.

May 2, 1923, Cause No. 2105.
A. T. Mooschitsky v. Harry Bar-
kovith; motion.

May 2, 1923, Cause No. 2020.
Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wolf-
sohn and Co.; exception.

May 2, 1923, Cause No. 2192.

The Chinese Merchants' Bank, Ltd.
v. The Far East Trading Co. Inc.;
marshal's return of summons.
May 2, 1923, Cause No. 2193.
The Chinese Merchants' Bank Ltd.
v. The Far East Trading Co. Inc.;
marshal's return of summons.
May 2, 1923, Cause No. 2196.
The Chinese Merchants' Bank,
Ltd. v. The Far East Trading Co.
Inc.; marshal's return of sum-
mons.

May 2, 1923, Cause No. 1823.
In re Albert L. Shelton's will;
affidavit of publication.

May 2, 1923, Cause No. 1883.
In re George L. C. Gelwick's will;
affidavit of publication.

May 2, 1923, Cause No. 2034.
In re Mary George's will; affidavit
of publication.

May 2, 1923, Cause No. 2054.
In re Sigmund Appelmann's estate;
affidavit of publication.

May 2, 1923, Cause No. 2055.
In re James Delaney's will;
affidavit of publication.

May 2, 1923, Cause No. 2064.
In re William H. Lunt's will;
affidavit of publication.

May 2, 1923, Cause No. 2075.
In re William J. Schroth's estate;
affidavit of publication; applica-
tion to pay claims.

May 2, 1923, Cause No. 2077.
In re Carrie E. Owen's will;
affidavit of publication.

May 2, 1923, Cause No. 2106.
In re Frank R. King's will;
affidavit of publication.

May 3, 1923, Cause No. 2121.
In re Hippolyte Martine's estate;
affidavit of publication.

May 2, 1923, Cause No. 2140.
In re Susie May Forest's will;
affidavit of publication.

May 3, 1923, Cause No. 2198.
U. S. v. Hutchinson; complaint.

May 3, 1923, Cause No. 2199.
U. S. v. Faison; complaint.

May 3, 1923, Cause No. 2200.
U. S. v. Schlobohm; complaint.

May 3, 1923, Cause No. 1843.
In re application of Leonard G.
Husar for admission to the bar;
report and motion.

May 3, 1923, Cause No. 1990.
Shing Pei Wo v. Journal of Com-
merce Press; receiver's fourth re-
port.

May 3, 1923, Cause No. 2181.
In re alleged insanity of Arthur C.
Harrison; petition.

May 3, 1923, Cause No. 2201.
Estate of Raphael J. J. Solomon
v. The Filipino Club; petition;
summons issued.

May 4, 1923, Cause No. 1890.
J. S. Ford v. American Trading
Co.; motion to dismiss.

May 4, 1923, Cause No. 1260.
In re Emma Inven Upcraft's
estate; receipt.

May 4, 1923, Cause No. 2106.
In re Frank R. King's will; report
of executor.

May 4, 1923, Cause No. 2202.
Paul Kohn v. Pearson, Daniel and
Co. Inc.; complaint; summons
issued; marshal's return of sum-
mons.

May 4, 1923, Cause No. 2201.
Estate of Raphael J. J. Solomon v.
The Filipino Club; marshal's re-
turn of summons.

May 4, 1923, Cause No. 2203.
Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd. v. C.
Berthel and Co.; petition; sum-
mons issued; marshal's return of
summons.

May 4, 1923, Cause No. 2021.

DINNER TO-NIGHT



GRILL ROOM
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

American Princess May Lose Her Title



Princess Boncompagni

PRINCESS Boncompagni, form-
erly Miss Margaret Draper, of
Boston, is no longer the wife of
the Prince, who had the marriage
annulled in February. Reports

Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.;
plaintiff's reply brief.

May 4, 1923, Cause No. 2204.
In re application of James F.
Jones for admission to the bar;
petition; testimonials.

May 4, 1923, Cause No. 1856.

Ya Fong S.S. Co. v. Wm. Katz and
Co.; answer to amended com-
plaint.

May 4, 1923, Cause No. 1351.
Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. Ltd.
v. Greenstar S.S. Co.; motion to
set.

May 4, 1923, Cause No. 1896.

A Vigorously Vivid Photodrama at the
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The Last Day
At 2:30, 5:30 and 9:15 p.m.

A Metro Super Production

"HEARTS AFLAME"



9 PARTS Directed by 9 PARTS
REGINALD BARKER

A gripping filmpay of cowardice and courage, hate
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A FOREST FIRE IN NATURAL COLOURS
ANNETTE KELLERMAN Queen of the Sea in
"HIGH DIVING"

Box Seat \$2. Dress Circle \$1.50 Stall \$1.
Matinee Prices: \$1.50, \$1.00 and 60 cents

In re Katharine C. Mullikin's will;
petition to assign certain bonds;
May 5, 1923, Cause No. 1861.
Luk Hop Co. v. American Express
Co.; appearance of associate coun-
sel for plaintiff.
May 5, 1923, Cause No. 1456.
Philippine National Bank v. Wm.

S. Fleming; stipulation.
May 5, 1923, Cause No. 1355.
Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. v.
Barber S.S. Lines; notice of
appeal.
May 7, 1923, Cause No. 2136.
Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert
Dollar Co.; answer.

TOWN HALL

June 2nd and 4th, 1923

FRITZ
KREISLER

Two Grand Farewell Concerts
Before Departure for Europe

Booking at Moutrie's May 10th

Prices: \$5, \$4, \$3

DIRECTION: A. SIROK

58753 M. 13.

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2 Nights only at 7 and 9.15 p.m.

William Duncan and Edith Johnson

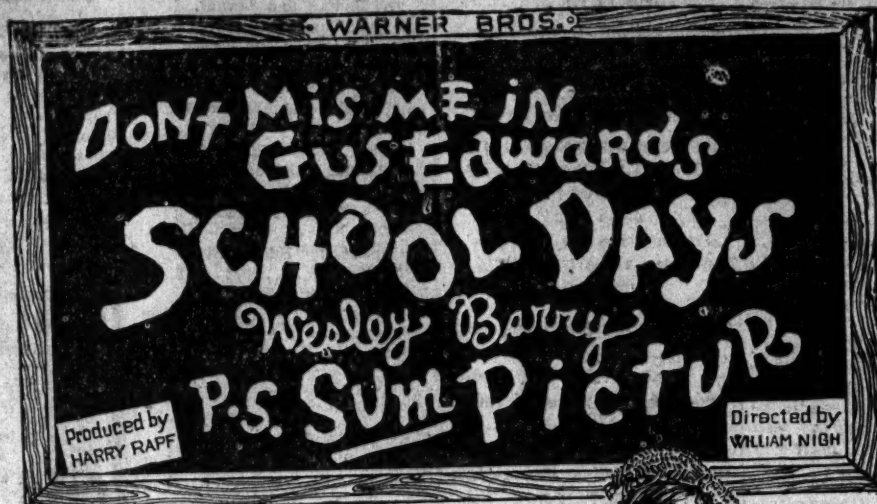
"STEELHEART"

Cupid has queer ways of working out the destinies of his
victims and sometimes he finds good sports in convincing the
woman hater that he is all wrong.

Also Presenting
"THE JUNGLE GODDESS"

Episodes 9th and 10th

Box Seat \$1.00, Dress Circle \$0.60, Stall \$0.40

A Super
Screen Classic

That will awaken the memories
of the days when

"We were a Couple of Kids"

"School Days"

will make you feel

YOUNGER—
BETTER—
HAPPIER—

"The Babe Ruth of the
Laughter League"

Commencing WEDNESDAY
For Five Nights Only



ISIS THEATRE

Admission Prices: Box Seat \$1, Dress Circle 60 cents, Stall 40 cents.

Coming!

WATCH FOR THE OPENING DATE!!!

Coming!

17 Stars Adored by Millions have Combined to give you the Entertainment Treat of a Lifetime in

"QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER"

A Million-Dollar Cast in a Million-Dollar Picture, with Laugh after Laugh, And Thrill After Thrill.

A Love Story Sweeter than the Alluring Odor of Honeysuckle and a Climax that will Bring You Upstanding from Your Seats with a Cheer on Your Lips.

Will Man's Feet Become Hoofs?

Archaeologists excavating in the soil of Nebraska, have dug up the remains of a curious species of animal that millions of years ago roamed over that part of the country. In general appearance this creature resembled the horse and is believed to have been his progenitor. But he differed in two marked characteristics. First—and of less importance—he stood about seven feet at the shoulder. Second, his leg did not terminate in a hoof, but was trifurcated; that is, terminated in three toes.

Now toes mean usually a padded or fleshy underside—not the best sort of a flooring if one must traverse great distances, especially over rocky territory, pursued by fleet-footed enemies. The soles of dogs, wolves and of other speedy, toed animals sometimes become bruised and sore. Therefore, a horny termination, such as the hoof of the horse presents, is best adapted to his peculiar needs. And so in the course of more uncounted generations the horse, as man today knows him, slowly evolved.

Consider, on the other hand, the evolution of the foot of man. As man has been gaining in skill in the use of the fingers of his hands, he has been losing power in a marked degree of another organ of the body—namely the foot. Compared with the hand, the foot is a crude and almost helpless appendage.

"This is sufficiently obvious," observes a writer in The Illustrated World, "when we note the almost complete inflexibility of the various toes. Every once in a while, some man, deprived of the use of his hand, through accident or paralysis, is pointed out as a marvel because he is able to perform certain functions with two or more of these awkward organs, such as a painter who is able to grasp his brush between his toes and the adjacent fellow. That is a typical case."

"The point is, that such a man using his feet in such a manner is regarded as a marvel. Our wonder is sufficient commentary upon the inability of most of us to do very much—where dexterity and skill are required—with our feet."

"Not infrequently the toes are actually forced over or under. The joints become swollen or distorted. In such a foot many of the muscles are partially atrophied. They do not function. The little toe all too frequently has lost its flexibility. Degeneracy has set in. Lack of proper use is unfitting it for any environment. Like the hoof of the horse it is losing its prime functions. But in the case of the horse, a strong, vigorous organ, exactly suited to its environment, has been developed. Not so in the case of the foot encased in high-heeled pumps. If we wish to direct future generations into a hoof-like foot, all we need do is to continue our present practices."

Passengers Departing

Per Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant for Seattle: Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Miller, Misses K. J. and M. J. Miller, Mrs. F. W. Aleck, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Manroe, Messrs. A. B. Glass, Alek. M. Peabody, T. T. Lee, K. C. Hart, L. Glenby, J. S. MacNider, S. E. Awad, Chen Dick, Tse Ye-shao; for Victoria: Mrs. J. S. Cook, Mrs. F. B. Christie.

Empire Theatre

On Sunday, May 13th at 7.15 p.m.
The King of Sorcery
Ep. 3 and 4 "BRANDED FOUR"
In 4 Parts

At 9.15 Sharp
THOS. H. INCE Presents
ENID BENNETT

"THE WOMAN
in the SUITCASE"

She laughed—as she tried so hard to be "sporty" like her companion.
A story of real life, something that will warm your heart.

MATINEES

Today at 3.15 p.m.,
Charles Ray in "BILL HENRY"

On Sun., May 13th at 3.15 p.m.,
"THE WOMAN in the SUITCASE"

QUICK SERVICE

Comfortable cars. Sent out from our nearest station to you

West 2470
2640

LIE LEE GARAGE
24 Yates Road

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Hain Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mr. J. Baychee.
Per C.M. s.s. Kiangshun from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Vandyke.
Per I.C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow: Messrs. E. W. Hazzard, J. W. Carney, Mrs. R. R. Roxburgh; from Kiangkiang: Mr. J. H. Vogel; from Nanking: Mr. R. Evans Salmon.

Per Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant from Manila and Hongkong: Miss Gertrude Bandfield, Miss A. E. Brune, Messrs. C. Backus, R. Balhachet, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bovey, Messrs. C. R. Burkill, Calvane, Chiu Foo-chin, L. J. Davies, Denroche, E. R. Dobbs, Miss E. Dodson, Messrs. Ed. H. Howells, S. Hart, S. A. Hamid, Howen Hughes, Holland, E. L. McCloskey, A. P. Manning, Mrs. Geo. J. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. and Master T. O. Mok, Dr. F. S. and Mrs. Elizabeth Owen, Miss Elizabeth Owen, Messrs. Y. M. Omar, C. F. Peng, Tom Pritchard, Rev. E. K. Quick, Miss Ida Roschquest, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Ross, Messrs. J. Rosin, G. R. Sayer, L. and K. P. Tong, Mr. and Mrs. S. Y. Tong, Master L. Y. Tong, Misses M. and E. Tong, Mrs. C. S. Upson, Misses D. and Y. Upson, Messrs. S. G. Wilcox, Perry Warner, R. H. Wild, A. E. Wood, F. M. Young, through passengers for Seattle: Miss Elizabeth Andrews, Hon. and Mrs. E. E. Brodie, Miss Madillon and Master Geo. Brodie, Mr. Wm. and Mrs. Jane Campbell, Master Bow York, Peter T. Chan, Mow Chew, Chuan Lung-bok, Chun Fook-jack, Chiu Kwok-yu, Mrs. P. K. Evangelista and infant, Messrs. Eg. Fook-wing, D. Findlay, Pong King, Miss I. K. Greenlee, Messrs. Goon Tong, P. J. Hoffmann, Hum Gar, Mrs. Hin Shee, Mrs. F. Iglesias, Messrs. Jin Sing, Joe Chong, Jeung Hen, Mrs. E. M. Krimbill, Miss K. and Master Jack B. Krimbill, Major Vm. Krimbill, Messrs. F. A. Kraudelt, H. W. Lowden, Lee How, Lee Park-ngew, Lee Hays, Lee Bark-leung, Master Bong-wai and Ying-wai Leung, Mr. Leung Bew, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Marshall, Mr. Moy Man, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Nelson, M. and Mrs. D. Pinon and infant, Messrs. Ong Gen, Pong You, Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Strick and two children, Messrs. Tam John, Tam Cheong, W. P. Van Laar, Wong Hung-lam, Wong Bo, Yui Fong Wo, Mr. Geo. T. and Mrs. Elsie M. White, Mrs. Yung; for Yokohama: Dr. Claude Bachus, Mr. F. A. Diekhoff, Miss Pearl T. Hall, Mr. Geo. J. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Whittle, Mr. and Mrs. Reicker; for Kobe: Messrs. M. Amachasun, Crisanto Aragon, Chas. I. Bott, Chas. F. Brantigan, Miss Petra Caveaga, San Francisco Enaje, Messrs. Fed. O. England, Antonio Escoda, Fred. Englehart, Mr. and Mrs. M. Felima, Miss R. Franco, Mrs. K. S. Fung, Sen and Mrs. Tomas Gomez, Mr. Tirso Garcia, Lt. W. A. Jackson, Rep. Alejo Labrado, Rep. A. Llamas, Messrs. Lam Ping-wai, Leong Sin-man, Lau Shin-kwan, Lau Fook-ki, J. Truitt Maxwell, Ming Tak-lai, Rep. A. Pelileo, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ramsdell, Mr. Geo. R. Sammers, Lt. Fidal Segundo, Miss C. Santos, Mr. F. A. Thompson, Sen Vincente Vera, Sen H. Villanueva, Mr. I. de Yeaza, Dr. R. R. Ylanan, Mr. Yeung Tse-yui, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Yui, Rep. Jose Zenarosa.

Vessels Due

Africa Maru, Hongkong May 19
Anrigny, Maracaibo May 15
Chungking, Hankow May 15
Chikugo Maru, Yokohama May 20
Cordillera, Maracaibo May 13
Gurna, Calcutta May 14
Elpenor, Liverpool May 14
E. of Asia, Hongkong May 19
E. of Canada, Vancouver May 18
Esang, Peking May 14
Felching, Wenchow May 14
Hsinchi, Foochow May 13
Hsin Peking, Ningpo May 13
Hsin Ningshao, Ningpo May 13
Hsin Kiangteen, Ningpo May 15
Kaiping, Chincangtao May 13
Kanchow, Hongkong May 19
Kiangnan, Hankow May 15
Kiangshun, Hankow May 18
Kiangping, Chincangtao May 13
Kiangyu, Hankow May 17
Kiangwah, Hankow May 19
Kitano Maru, Kobe May 17
Kiangyung, Hankow May 21
Liangchow, Hongkong May 13
Loongwo, Hankow May 13
Loksang, Tsingtao May 14
Luenbo, Hankow May 18
Luenyi, Hankow May 17
Meriones, Japan May 13
Nagasaki M., Nagasaki May 17
Nanking, S. Francisco May 14
Ngankin, Hankow May 19
Niko Maru, Osaka May 13
Omi Maru, Osaka May 13
Onderkerk, Java May 13
Pingwo, Hankow May 15
Pingwo, Hankow May 15
Pingwo, Hankow May 15
Poyang, Hankow May 16
Sakaki Maru, Dairen May 17
Sardis, London May 17
Shantung, Tsingtao May 14
Shanghai Maru, Nagasaki May 14
Shengking, Hankow May 21
Shuntien, Tientsin May 16
Sinkiang, Hongkong May 17
Suiwo, Hankow May 16
Sulyang, Hankow May 21
Sunling, Hongkong May 14
Takeshima Maru, Yama May 14
Tjikhi, Java May 14
Tungchow, Tientsin May 20
Tuckwo, Hankow May 20
Walshing, Tientsin May 15
Whangpu, Hankow May 21
Woosung, Hankow May 14
Wuchang, Hankow May 18
Yamashiro Maru, Osaka May 20
Yusang, Tientsin May 15
Yungshin, Ningpo May 15

APOLLO

Theatre

Monday and Tuesday
May 14th and 15th

MAY McAVOY IN A "HOMESPUN VAMP"

The story of a thrifty
Scotch girl who just
wouldn't waste her one
chance of happiness.



MAY McAVOY
REALART PICTURES

Wednesday Till Sunday, May 16th to 20th

ZANE GREY'S

MASTERPIECE

"THE MAN OF THE FOREST"

A MASSIVE TALE OF LOVE
AND ADVENTURE WITH AN
ALL STAR CAST INCLUDING

ROBERT McKIM—CLAIRE ADAMS—
CARL GANTVOORT AND OTHERS

"TAKE HIM
AWAY, MILT!"

Las Vegas becomes
Acquainted with
Milt Dale's Closest
Friend—and Doesn't
Much Enjoy the
experience.

7—PARTS—7

"THE LEATHER PUSHERS"

ROUND ELEVEN

TO-DAY, at 3 p.m.

MISS du PONT in "THE RAGE of PARIS"

TO-NIGHT

"PARTNERS of the TIDE"

"LEATHER PUSHERS", round Ten



ZANE GREY'S
POPULAR STORY

The "MAN OF THE FOREST"

A massive tale of love and adventure,
with an all star cast including—

Robert McKim—Claire Adams—
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9.15

SUN., MON.
and TUES.
May 13-14-15

Matinee
Sun. 3 p.m.

Remember the Story in the Saturday Evening Post

"HEAD and SHOULDERS"

Everyone said it would make a
corking good picture.

IT DID—AND HERE IT IS!



CHORUS GIRL'S ROMANCE
STARRING
THE ADORABLE
VIOLA DANA

A captivating comedy of the Stage, the College Campus
and a pair of shoulders that simply wouldn't behave.

SNAP, DASH, NERVE, GINGER AND
A WORLD OF PEP.

SPECIAL RACE PICTURES—

Showing all the Important Events at the Races.

STARTING WEDNESDAY MAY 16th

The most Sensational Dramatic Photoplay
Ever Produced:

Richard Barthelmess and a truly Wonderful Cast
Presenting

"TOL'ABLE DAVID"

SEATS NOW ON SALE

Box Office open from 10 to 10 p.m.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Tonight!

WILLIAM FOX presents

WILLIAM RUSSELL



IN

"EASTWARD HO!"

It is a photoplay of great dramatic strength, with a hero
right out of the boundless west. Mr. Russell's leading woman,
Miss Lucille Lee Stewart, is noted not only for her talent as an
actress, but for her beautiful gown; and in this production she
wears a number of costumes that are absolutely unique, in the
utmost good taste, in the height of the fashion, and well worth
seeing. "Eastward Ho!" is a satisfying picture.

MATINEE

Today at 3.15 p.m.

"THE SIX BEST CELLARS"

And "BRANDED FOUR" Episodes 5th and 6th in 4 Parts

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The S.S. KIANGYUNG, Captain Smith, will leave on Sunday, May 13, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,464 Tons, Captain Dowson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, May 14, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Cen. 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The S.S. KIANGSHUN, Capt. McIlwain, will leave on Monday, May 14, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,445 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, May 15, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Cen. 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. PINGWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Fallow, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Wednesday, May 16, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Cen. 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,668 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, May 17, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Cen. 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,668 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, May 17, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Cen. 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1923

(The night tide are higher than the day tides, they are about equal at 6 and 7 o'clock.)

Approximate rise, at spring 4 1/2 h; at neaps, 5 h. fall, at spring 8 1/2 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

Time Range Time Range Time Range Time Range Time Range Time Range

11h. 5m. 6ft. 4in. 11h. 21m. 8ft. 6in.

(The night tides are higher than the day tides.)

Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. M. P.M. M.

9 54 10 15

Time of Moonrise, Moon set, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Sets Rises Moon Sets Rises

9:55 a.m. 4:27 p.m. 5h. 9m. 6h. 44m. 4h. 24m. 7h. 29m.

Mean Barometric Pressure.

May 29.88 in. 759.2 mm.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

President Pierce Apr. 14
Siberia Maru Apr. 13
Nile Apr. 21
President Wilson Apr. 29
Taiyo Maru May 3
Tachibana Maru May 2
Levy Arrow May 6
Midridge May 8
President Lincoln May 12

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Russia Apr. 21
Canadian Highlander May 1
Empress of Australia May 7

FOR SEATTLE

Arabia Maru Apr. 13
Horeis Maru Apr. 17
President Jackson Apr. 19
Arizona Maru Apr. 23
Edridge Apr. 25
Shanley Apr. 27
Bismarck Apr. 28
President Jefferson May 1
Manila Maru May 4

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

West Jessup Apr. 14
West O'Rowa Apr. 28
West Nomentum May 4
Pawlet May 9
West Niger May 11

FOR NEW YORK

Archer Apr. 11
Bismarck Apr. 11
Krona Apr. 23
Takato Maru Apr. 24
Manila Maru Apr. 2
Alfred May 3
T. Coast May 3
Harris Maru May 7
Dore Castle May 9
Bethan Allen May 10

Shipping Items

YANGTZE PORTS

The I.C. s.s. Loongwo left

Hankow on Thursday and is due

in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left

Hankow on Thursday and is due

in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen left

Hankow on Friday and is due

in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left

Hankow on Friday and is due

in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.C. s.s. Pingwo left

Hankow yesterday and is due

in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiang left

Hankow yesterday and is due

in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.C. s.s. Luenho will

leave Hankow today and is due

in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will

leave Hankow today and is due

in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.C. s.s. Esang is due in

Shanghai from Pukow tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will

leave Hankow tomorrow and is

due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will

leave Hankow tomorrow and is

due in Shanghai on Thursday.

(The I.C. s.s. Suifu will

leave Hankow tomorrow and is

due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will

leave Hankow on Tuesday and is

due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchag will

leave Hankow on Tuesday and is

due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Heine left

Foochow on Friday and is due

in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left

Hongkong on Thursday and is

due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sinking left

Hongkong yesterday and is due

in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Liangchow will

leave Wenchow today and is due

in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching will

leave Wenchow tomorrow and is

due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow will

leave Hongkong on Tuesday and

is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Fenglin left

Tientsin on Thursday and is

due in Shanghai via Chefoo and

Weihaiwei today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kiangping

(chartered) left Chinwangtao on

Wednesday and is due in Shang-

hai today.

The I.C. s.s. Leksang is due in

Shanghai from Tsingtao tomor-

row.

The I.C. s.s. Waihsing is due

in Shanghai from Tientsin, Che-

foo and Weihaiwei on Tuesday

morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kaho left New-

chwang for Swatow on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will

leave Tientsin today and is

due in Shanghai via Chefoo and

Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will

leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and

is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The D.K.K. s.s. Sakaki Maru

will leave Dairen tomorrow and

is due in Shanghai via Tsingtao

on Thursday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping left

Chinwangtao on Thursday and is

due in Shanghai today.

The D.K.K. s.s. Sakaki Maru

docked at the Whangpoo Wharf

yesterday morning and will sail

for Tsingtao and Dairen at 9:30

a.m. today.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru

is due in Shanghai from Osaka,

Kobe and Moji today and

will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail

Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru

is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki

tomorrow morning and will dock

at the Wayside Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima

Maru is due in Shanghai from

Yokohama and Nagoya tomor-

row and will dock at the Way-

side Wharf.

INDIAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Soudan left

Bombay for Shanghai via ports

at 9 o'clock Thursday morning,

May 3.

The B.I. s.s. Japan left Cal-

cutta on Wednesday morning,

May 9 and is due to arrive in

Shanghai about June 3.

The B.I. s.s. Gurn, from Cal-

cutta, left Amoy on Friday eve-

ning and is due to arrive in

Shanghai tomorrow afternoon.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Devanha

left London on April 27

at 2 p.m. and is expected to ar-

rive in Shanghai via ports on

June 6.

The P. & O. s.s. Malwa was due

to leave London yesterday and

is expected to arrive in Shanghai

via ports on June 20.

The Norwegian, Africa and

Australis Line s.s. Tana, from

Christiana and ports, left

Antwerp on April 28 and is ex-

pected to arrive in Shanghai

about June 15.

The N.D.L. s.s. Schlesien, from

Hamburg, left Port Said on May

1 and is expected to arrive in

Shanghai on June 6.

The Glen Line m.v. Ghentara

is due to arrive in Shanghai from

London on June 7.

The P. & O. s.s. Delta, from

London on April 13 with mail, is

expected to leave Singapore for

Hongkong and Shanghai tomor-

row.

The M.M. s.s. Ambica will

leave Shanghai for Marseilles on

Friday, May 25, at 5 p.m. and

passengers may embark at the

S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf after 3

o'clock.

The P. & O. s.s. Sardnia, from

London on March 29 with mail,

left Hongkong at 8 o'clock Friday

morning and is due to arrive in

Shanghai tomorrow Monday morn-

ing.

The P. & O. s.s. Kashgar left

Shanghai yesterday morning and

is due to arrive at Marseilles on

June 16 and in London June 25.

AMERICAN LINES

The Dollar s.s. Virginia Dollar

was due to leave New York for

the Orient on April 21.

The Dollar s.s. Robert Dollar

is due to leave New York for the

Orient today.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Han-

nawa is due in Shanghai from

Portland, Oregon on May 28 and

will sail for the same port via

Hongkong and Manila on May 27.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President

Jackson is due to leave Seattle

next Monday and is expected to

arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama

and Kobe on May 31.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President

McKinley will sail from Seattle

on May 2, is due to arrive at

Yokohama tomorrow and is

expected in Shanghai on May 19.

The P.M. s.s. President Cleve-

land which sailed from San Fran-

cisco on May 3, was due to leave

Honolulu on Wednesday and is

expected in Shanghai via Yokoh-

ama and Kobe on May 23.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of

Canada which sailed from Van-

couver on May 3, is due at Yokoh-

ama tomorrow and is expected

to arrive in Shanghai on May 13.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West

Keate is due to arrive in Shang-

hai from Portland, Oregon on

May 29 and will sail for the same

port via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and

Dairen on May 31.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Wa-

valona is due to arrive in Shang-

hai from Portland, Oregon on

June 1 and will sail for the same

port via Hongkong and Manila

on June 2.

The P.M. s.s. President Pierce

is due to leave San Francisco

next Thursday and is expected to

arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu

Yokohama and Kobe on June 6.



PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN	FOR EUROPE
Shanghai Maru May 15	Kitago Maru May 19
Omi Maru May 16	Dakar Maru June 2
Takushima Maru May 18	Haruna Maru June 2
Nagasaki Maru May 18	
Nikko Maru May 19	
Awa Maru May 20	
FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER	
Ito Maru May 24	
FOR SOUTH AMERICA Via Darwin, and Cape Town From Kobe.	
Kawachi Maru End of May	

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
 Phone: North 1155.
 Private Nos. Passenger Dept. 7, 9, 10
 Local Freight Dept. 11, 12, 13
 Ocean " " 14, 15, 16
 Tel. Add: "YUSEN SHANGHAI"

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. SERVICES CONTRACTUELS. M.

Mail	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe & Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
AMBOIS	6th April	16th May	25th May
CORDILLERE	20th April	27th May	23rd June
ANGERS	4th May	10th June	7th July
CHILI	18th May	24th June	21st July
PORTHOS	1st June	8th July	4th August

NEW REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE
 (including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)
 1st CLASS 2nd CLASS
 Marseilles A. E. 95 B. E. 89 A. E. 68 B. E. 62
 London A. E. 101 B. E. 95 A. E. 72 B. E. 66
 Through tickets to Paris and leading towns of Europe. Re-booking abatements of 25% and 15% for return within 12 or 24 months. Special reductions to families and missionaries.
LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo-Boats)
 Commandant Mages expected Shanghai beginning of June. Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice.
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 CONSIGNATION TRANSIT REPRESENTATION

North China Line
 For Portland via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen
 U.S.S. S.S. "WEST KEATS" May 31
 From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.
 U.S.S. S.S. "HANNAWA" May 23
 U.S.S. S.S. "WEST KEATS" May 29
 U.S.S. S.S. "WAWALONA" June 1
 For Portland via Hongkong and Manila
 U.S.S. S.S. "HANNAWA" May 27
 U.S.S. S.S. "WAWALONA" June 3
 Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston, and Boston in connection with fast intercoastal liners.
 For information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to
 C. L. Selts Attorney L. R. Schinasi Freight Agent

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 For Portland via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen
 U.S.S. S.S. "WEST KEATS" May 31
 From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.
 U.S.S. S.S. "HANNAWA" May 23
 U.S.S. S.S. "WEST KEATS" May 29
 U.S.S. S.S. "WAWALONA" June 1
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 U.S.S. S.S. "WAWALONA" June 3
 Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston, and Boston in connection with fast intercoastal liners.
 For information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to
 C. L. Selts Attorney L. R. Schinasi Freight Agent

COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO.
 (Operating United States Government Ships.)
The China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.,
 Agents
 Tel. C. 1464, 1465, 1466.
 No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, (4th Floor).

O. S. K.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. Via Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.	FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama	FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Dairen, Japan Ports.
S.S. "AMUR MARU" June 9	S.S. "HAWAII MARU" (Direct to Kobe) May 20	S.S. "HAWAII MARU" (Via Dairen) June 5
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" (Direct to Hongkong) May 29	S.S. "ARABIA MARU" (Via Manila) June 18	
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" Tientsin and Dairen via Tsingtao May 18	S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" May 27	
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" May 20		
FOR JAPAN VIA DAIREN		
S.S. "ATLAS MARU" June 5		

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA
 Shipping Office, 3 Canton Road. Phone Central 4234
 Wharf Office, 26 Yangtzepoo Road. Phone East 208 and 212.

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads. knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
F N B	May 6	Altair	Fr. Gun-boat
O D W	May 4	Cricknet	Br. Gun-boat
K N D	May 4	Crocodile	Br. Sloop
B N B	May 5	Diomed	Br. Cruiser
I C	Apr. 23	Gen. Alava	Am. Yacht
B J	Apr. 22	E. Carlotto	Ital. Gun-boat
I C	May 4	Isabelle	Am. Yacht
I C	Mar. 23	Manila	Fr. Gun-boat
V S N B	Apr. 24	terfield	Br. Gun-boat
V S N B	May 7	Rainbow	Am. Tender
V S N B	May 6	S. 4	Am. Submarine
V S N B	May 6	S. 5	Am. Submarine
V S N B	May 6	S. 6	Am. Submarine
V S N B	May 6	S. 7	Am. Submarine
V S N B	May 6	S. 8	Am. Submarine
V S N B	May 6	S. 9	Am. Submarine
B N B	Mar. 12	Seb. Caboto	Ital. Gun-boat
Y T P D W	May 5	Villalobos	Am. Gun-boat

P. & O.
British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt.	NYANZA SARDINIA *DELLA MALWA	May 26 June 9 June 23 July 7
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SOUDAN DELTA	May 31 June 23
Calcutta—via Kobe.	JAPAN	June 5
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	TORILLA JAPAN	May 15 June 23
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	EASTERN ARAFURA ST. ALBANS	June 2 July 7 Aug. 4

*P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.s tickets interchangeable.
 Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
 For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, Union Building, 1 Canton Rd.
 General: Central 168
 Telephone: Passenger: Central 950
 Freight: Central 2069

Direct To CHUNGKING FROM SHANGHAI

S.S. "Robert Dollar II"

sailing midnight Saturday the 12th instant. The steam launch "A. B. DOLLAR" will be in attendance at the Customs Jetty at 10 P.M., to convey all passengers and baggage to the steamer.

Splendidly equipped for Passengers
 For information and rates, apply to

The Robert Dollar Co.
 3 Canton Road Tel. C. 6371
 Or American Express Co.

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC and NEW YORK FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR SAN PEDRO, SAN FRANCISCO and VANCOUVER

S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" May 17
 S.S. "STUART DOLLAR" July

FOR NEW YORK via HONGKONG, MANILA SINGAPORE, and SUEZ CANAL

S.S. "M. S. DOLLAR" May 25
 S.S. "VIRGINIA DOLLAR" last half June

Cargo accepted for local ports of call. Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
 ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING.
 3 Canton Road, Telephone Central Nos. 6372, 6373 and 6374

The China Press Mail Schedule

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
May 19	3 p.m.	E. of Asia	Vancouver	June 4

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
May 18	3 p.m.	Kitano Maru	Marseilles	June 24

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Tsingtao and Dairen	Today	8 a.m.	Saikio M.
Vladivostok & Siberia	May 14	5 p.m.	via Train
Chefoo and Tientsin	May 14	9 p.m.	Hsinming
W'wei, C'foo, T'atai	May 15	1.30 p.m.	Pengtien
Antung	May 16	9.30 a.m.	Chengtu
Chefoo and Tientsin	May 17	10.30 a.m.	Nanning

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Swatow	May 15	9.30 a.m.	Szechuen
Swatow	May 15	9 p.m.	Loksang
Amoy	May 17	10.30 a.m.	Sunning
Hongkong & Canton	May 18	1 p.m.	E. of Canada
Hongkong & Canton	May 18	3 p.m.	Kitano M.
Swatow	May 19	11.30 a.m.	Shantung

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
River ports	May 14	9 p.m.	via Train
River ports	Today	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	May 14	7 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Japan ports	May 15	7 p.m.	Omi Maru
Japan ports	May 16	5 p.m.	Sardinia
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	May 18	1 p.m.	E. of Canada

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

May 13 — New York	Tatsuka Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 13 7.00* Seattle	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 17 — Vancouver, etc.	Harold Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
May 18 — Boston, New York	Eastern Prince	Br. Furness
May 19 — Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
May 20 — New York via Suez	E. of Birmingham	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 20 — Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
May 24 — Seattle	Iyo Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
May 25 — Seattle	P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 25 — New York via Suez	M. S. Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
May 26 — San Francisco	P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May 27 — Portland, Ore.	Hannawa	Am. Lumber Co.
May 28 — San Francisco	Nanking	Am. China Mail
May 29 — San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
May 30 — New York via Suez	Onita	Br. B. & S.
May 31 — Portland, Ore.	West Keats	Am. Lumber Co.
June 2 — New York, Boston	Stanley	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 3 — Portland, Ore.	Wawalona	Am. Lumber Co.
June 4 — Vancouver	E. of Canada	Br. C.P.S.
June 5 — Seattle	Hawaii Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 6 — Seattle	P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 8 — San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
June 9 — San Francisco	P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
June 16 — Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
June 18 — Seattle	P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 20 — New York via Suez	Keemun	Br. B. & S.
June 21 — San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
June 23 — San Francisco	P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
June 25 — New York	Elkton	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 30 — Seattle	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
July 2 — Vancouver	E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
July 3 — San Francisco	Siberia M.	Jap. T.K.K.
July 7 — San Francisco	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
July 13 — New York	Hamburg Maru	Jap. O. S. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 15 — Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 16 — Kobe, Yokohama	Cordillere	Fr. M.M. Co.
May 16 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 17 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takushima M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 18 — Nagasaki	Nagasaki M.	Jan. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC

May 15 — Rotterdam, ports	Glenogie	Br. G.L.M.
May 15 — Liverpool, etc.	Meriones	Br. B. & S.
May 16 — Rotterdam, etc.	Glaucus	Br. B. & S.
May 16 — London	Oostkerk	Dut. H. C. T. Co.
May 19 — Hamburg, etc.	Kilano M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 23 — Hamburg, etc.	Glenariffe	Br. G.L.M.
May 25 5.00 Marseilles	Nelus	Br. B. & S.
May 26 — London, etc.	Amboise	Fr. M. M. Co.
May 27 — Liverpool, etc.	Nyana	Br. M. M. & Co.
May 30 — Rotterdam, etc.	Elpenor	Br. B. & S.
May 31 — Bombay	Automedon	Br. B. & S.
May 31 — Hamburg etc.	Soudan	Br. M.M. & Co.
June 2 — London, etc.	Glenamoy	Br. G. L. E. A.
June 8 — Antwerp, etc.	Haruna Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
June 9 — Marseilles	Eumenes	Br. B. & S.
June 9 — London	Cordillere	Fr. M. M. Co.
June 9 — Hamburg, etc.	Sardinia	Br. M.M. & Co.
June 12 — Rotterdam, etc.	Amur Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 13 — Hamburg, etc.	Onderkerk	Dut. H. C. T. Co.
June 15 — Liverpool, etc.	Adriatus	Br. B. & S.
June 18 — Hamburg, etc.	Glenapp	Br. G.L.E.A.
June 20 — Rotterdam, etc.	Tetras	Br. B. & S.
June 23 — Marseilles	Angers	Fr. M. M. Co.
June 23 — London	Delta	Br. M.M. & Co.
June 27 — Hamburg, etc.	Machon	Br. B. & S.
June 27 — Liverpool, etc.	Cyclops	Br. B. & S.
July 7 — Marseilles	Chili	Fr. M. M. Co.
July 7 — London, etc.	Malwa	Br. M.M. & Co.
July 21 — Marseilles	Porthos	Fr. M. M. Co.
July 31 — Marseilles	Sarpedon	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 4 — Marseilles	Angkor	Fr. M. M. Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

May 16 — Melbourne, etc.	Aki Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
June 2 — Melbourne, etc.	Eastern	Br. M.M. & Co.
July 7 — Melbourne, etc.	Yasura	Br. M.M. & Co.
Aug. 4 — Melbourne, etc.	St. Albans	Br. M. M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 13 — Foochow	Hacen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 14 5.30 Ningpo	Hain Ningshao	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 14 5.30 Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br. B. & S.
May 15 5.30 Ningpo	Yangshin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 15 5.30 Ningpo	Pain Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 15 11.00* S. H'kong, C'ton	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.
May 16 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Loksang	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 17 noon A. H'kong, C'ton	Sunling	Br. B. & S.
May 18 — Hongkong	E. of Canada	Br. C. P. S.
May 19 1.00 S. H'kong, C'ton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
May 20 — Keelung, etc.	Fukuken M.	Jap. O. S. K.
May 21 — Hongkong, Manila	P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 23 — Hongkong	Korea M.	Jap. T. K. K.
May 25 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May 27 — Hongkong, Manila	Hannawa	Am. Lumber Co.
May 29 — Hongkong	Alabama Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 1 — Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
June 2 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 3 — Hongkong	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
June 3 — Hongkong, Manila	Wawalona	Am. Lumber Co.
June 8 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
June 14 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 13 9.30* Tsingtao, Dairen	Saikio Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
May 13 — Newchwang	Yushun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 15 — Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 15 3.00 W. C'foo, T'atin	Pengtie	Br. B. & S.
May 16 11.00* Antung	Chengtu	Br. B. & S.
May 16 11.00* N'chwang, Dairen	Chihli	Br. B. & S.
May 16 D.L. Tsingtao	Ydsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 16 — Chinwangtao	Kaipin	Br. K.M. A.
May 17 noon Chefoo, Tientsin	Nanning	Br. B. & S.
May 18 noon Tsingtao, Dairen	Saiki M.	Jap. D. K. K.
May 18 — Dairen, etc.	Saikyo Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
May 19 noon Tsingtao	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
May 31 — Tsingtao, Dairen	West Keats	Am. Lumber Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 13 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 14 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 14 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutuo	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 14 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
May 15 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 15 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
May 15 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Changco	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
May 16 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 16 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woozung	Br. B. & S.
May 17 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kianggan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 17 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 17 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
May 18 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 18 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sulwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 18 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
May 19 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
May 20 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 21 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 21 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.

M. N. — MIDNIGHT
 *CARRYING MAIL
 D. L. — DAYLIGHT

Meteorological Reports

May 13, 1923.

	May 4.	May 5.
Sun rises today at 5.12	29.88	29.91
Sun rises today at 18.64	-0.06	-0.08
(inches)	-0.07	-0.07
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs. at 62° F. (variation for 13 hrs.))	29.88	29.91
Wind—direction	14.9	13.0
Wind—miles per hour	68.8	56.8
Temperature (Fahr.)	64	91
Humidity %	8	0
Nebulosity (0 to 10)		
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)		

Barometer April 23 24 hrs. Previous average
 Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to 29.93 -0.03 29.97
 Temperature (Min. 50° F) 63° 7 11° 4 61° 5
 (Fahr.) (Max. 76

AUCTION SALES

ESTABLISHED 1874

L. MOORE & CO. LIMITED

Auctioneers, Valuers, Land Brokers
45 Kiangse Road, Shanghai
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AUCTIONS

MIDDLE SALESROOM

On Monday, 14th May, 1923, Commencing at 10 a.m.
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES ETC.
Comprising:

Child's high chair, Electric iron, MANDOLIN WITH CASE, "CHICAGO" TYPEWRITER, SAMOVAR, Tennis nets, Croquet set, PHOTOGRAPHIC ACCESSORIES, 1 10" x 12" Camera with tripod, NATIONAL CASH REGISTER, Gift frame pictures, Revolving post-card rack, Electric bed heater, Wooden box, Steamer Trunk, Electric table fans 220 Volts, Roll top desk, Wooden trays, Porcelain vases, Flower stand, Electric chandelier, Tennis rackets with bags, Books, Pictures and Frames, Commode, and sundries etc.

also
A Large assortment of Gent's and Lady's clothing.

Favoured with instructions from The Concerned,
Will sell by Public Auction within the Premises
No. 555 Avenue Foch

On Monday, 14th May 1923, Commencing at 10 a.m. and Continuing at 2.30 p.m.

The whole of the Excellent and Superior Household Furniture and Sundries.

Hall.—Dark Oakstained hall table, wall settee, Mirror back hat and umbrella stand, Carved Blackwood marble top Stool, Flower stands, Smoker's tray with brass tray, Japanese Satsuma and Cloisonne Vases, Ornaments, Electric lights with globes, Double spring couch and Arm Chairs etc.

Drawing Room.—Fine Axminster carpet, Brass fender, fire brasses, Hammered Brass Coal Box, Silver serving vases, Cut Glass Flower basket, Vases, Howly carved Canton Blackwood Curio Cabinet Blackwood Drawing Room Chairs, Stools, flower stands, and Centre table, Laquered teapoy, Large Brass Jaccard, Mahogany stained tapestry covered Drawing Room Suite, Pictures, White enamelled mantel mirror, etc.

Dining Room.—Brass fender, Fire Brasses, Brass coal box, Axminster Carpet, Mantel Mirror, Brass Ornaments, Japanese Cloisonne vases, Teak Mahogany stained bevelled mirror back Sideboard, Dinner wagon, Screen, Extension Dining table Leather covered dining chairs, Silver ware cabinet, Push up-hinged Couch and arm chairs, Carved Blackwood marble top stands, Smoker's table with brass tray, Chinese Silver tea set, Silver ware, Good E. P. Ware, Crockery and Glass ware, Pictures etc.

Contents of 3 Bedrooms.—Good Axminster Carpets, Black fur rugs, White enamelled mantel mirrors, White enamelled Bevelled mirror door large wardrobes, Oval bevelled mirror back dressing tables, Chest of drawers, Screens, Rattan chairs, Lady's work basket, Table, Double spring Couch and arm chairs, White enamelled Brass mounted single bedsteads, Linen Cupboard, Matting, Toilet Crockery, Silk tapestry covered Box Sofa, Arm Chairs, Bed and Table Linen etc., etc.

Bath Room.—Lavatory Basin, Enamelled Iron Bath, Geyser, Mirror, Medicine cabinet Glass shelf, Wringing etc., etc.

Pantry and Kitchen.—Ice Chests, Cooking stove, Filter Meat safe, Table, Cooking utensils etc.

also
1 Victor Victrola and Records.
1 Iron Garden Roller.

On view Saturday and Sunday

Favoured with instructions from
The Netherlands Consular Tribunal
will sell by Public Auction within the premises
No. 3 Markham Park,

on Tuesday, 15th May, 1923, at 10 a.m.,
the whole of the Superior Household Furniture, Fittings and Sundries
comprising:

Hall. Coir matting, Coat rack, Table, Pictures etc.
Drawing Room. Brass fender, Matting, Vases, Pictures, Teak Silk tapestry covered Couch, Arm Chairs, Teak Silver ware cabinet, Teak round table, tea table, Laquered teapoy, Curtains, etc., etc.

Dining Room. Electric table lamps, Brass ware, Mat carpet, Brass fender, Clock, Japanese wall plates, Teak flower stand, Baby's Chairs, Teak bevelled mirror back Sideboard, Dinner wagon, Extension dining table, Teak dining chairs, Screen, Dinner crockery, E. P. ware, Glass ware, Table cover, etc.

Bedroom. Teak bevelled mirror door Wardrobe, Bevelled mirror back dressing table, chest of drawers, Chairs, Teak double bedstead, Round table, Rattan ware, Curtains, Matting, Vases,

Bath Room, Enamelled iron bat., lavatory basin, Geyser, Medicine cabinet, etc.

Pantry and Kitchen. Cooking stove, Meat safe, Ice Chest, Tables, Cooking utensils, Shelves, etc.

On view Monday

On Wednesday, May 16th, 1923, at 2:30 p.m.

5 Cases Bristol Board, 1 Case Blue Shanghai Bond, 1 Case White China Bond, 1 Case M. F. Book Paper, 124 Sheets Pink & White Celluloid, 1 Case Photographic Papers and Plates, 18 Cases Austrian Bentwood Chairs, 18 Cases Table Spoons, 28 Cases Hairpins, 4 Cases Razors, 2 Cases Pocket Knives, 1 Case Assorted Enamelled Ware, 4 Dozen "Judge" Brand Frying Pans, 3 Cases Damaged Needles, 7 Cases Assorted Jam, 80 Cases "Bear" Brand Cocoa, 80 Cases "Hornet" Brand Cocoa, 800 Tins Loose Cocoa in 22 1/2 lbs., 3 Barrels Salt Herrings, 3 Dozen Tins Norwegian Sardines, 2 Cases Kerk's White Flake Soap, 20 Drums Chloride of Lime, 4 Cases Paint, 923 lbs. Hercules, 57 Packages Abolition, 10 Large Iron Drums, 1 Piece Damask Table Cloth, 22 Men's Straw Hats, 25 Pairs Rubber Shoes, 10 Pairs Lady's Shoes.

Also

4 Cases "Dove" Brand Cigarettes, A quantity of Bar Soap & Cake Soap.

Now on view

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road.

AMERICAN AUCTION & SALES Co.

Cargo Auctioneers, Auctioneers
Commission Agents & Brokers.
24 COUNCIL ROAD, B.C.
TIENTSIN

Daily Bargain Sales, & Weekly Auctions.
Largest Auction Rooms in North China.
Cable Address "Am Sac."—Codes: Bentley's & Private

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents,
Adjusters, Appraisers, and
Coal Merchants

Having been favoured with instructions from THE CONCERNED will sell by Public Auction At The Chang Ka Pang Wharf Godown "B" on

Monday, the 14th May
At 10.30 a.m.

879 Bags of flour Sun Dah (two pony chop slightly damaged Ex. u.s. "Westmomentum.") Launch will leave the Customs Jetty at 9.30 a.m.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents,
Adjusters, Appraisers and
Coal Merchants

Having been favoured with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction At No. 17 Wong Ka Shaw Gardens on

Wednesday, the 23rd May,
Commencing at 10 a.m.

Excellent household furniture and effects.

Comprising:
Hall, Drawing room, Dining room,
Bedrooms, Bath Room.

Pantry and Kitchen requisites.

Hat and umbrella stand, coir
mats, pictures, vases, Axminster
carpets, tapestry covered white
enamelled drawing room furniture,
curio cabinets, blackwood
stand fire screens, white enamelled
teapoy, mirror back sideboard,
dinner wagon, extension dining
table and chairs, screens side
tables, lace curtains, E. P. glass,
and crockery ware, Brussels
carpets, oakwood mirror back bed-
room furniture, white enamelled
double iron wooden bedsteads
with horse hair and kapok mat-
tress, wicker furniture, screen,
mirror door wardrobe, bookcase,
books, Show bath, medicine
chest, shoe chest, toilet set, towel
rack, shaving mirror, etc., Pantry
and Kitchen as usual electric fit-
ting throughout.

also
One Fine toned cottage piano by
Steinhardt (Stuttgart).
One "Junker-Ruh" Stove.
One "Victor" victrola with
records.

One 4-blade electric ceiling fan.
210 volts.

On view Monday and Sunday

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents,
Adjusters, Appraisers, and
Coal Merchants

will sell by Public Auction within
their Godown
No. 40A Kiangse Road
On

Tuesday, the 15th May
At 2.30 p.m.

Sundry Cargo
Comprising:
Champagne glasses, lamp chim-
neys, scissors, pocket knives,
cornflour, biscuits, "803" playing
cards, cigarette paper, 75 bags
flour slightly damaged, assorted
provisions, and sundries, etc., etc.

also
Two Packing machines.
One lathe, 5 ft.
One lathe, 4 ft.

On view morning of sale

PROPERTY SALE

Hopkins, Dunn & Co., Ltd.
Established 1873

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Land
Brokers

Favoured with instructions from
William Katz, Esq.,
Will sell on the premises at
36 SEYMOUR ROAD
on

Wednesday, May 16th, 1923.
At 2.30 p.m.

THE PALATIAL RESIDENCE
consisting of 13 large Rooms,
beautifully decorated and includ-
ing Drawing Room, Studio,
Library, Billiard Room and Hall-
way, Elaborate Electric Fittings
specially imported, Modern Sanita-
tion, Central Heating, etc.

Contained in B.C. lot 10239
and measuring about M. 16.7.3.9.
including Tennis Courts, Con-
servatory, Garages, etc.

Upset Price Taels 175,000.00
Further particulars and Cards
to view may be obtained from the
Auctioneers at No. 2, Kiangse
Road.

HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.
AUCTIONEERS.
T. F. 144

DR. F. FRANEK, M.D.
Specialist in Urinary
Skin and Internal Diseases (Latest
European methods of treatment)
21, Nanking Road.
Consulting hours 11.1, 4-6.

39584

American-Asiatic Co.

Having been favoured with in-
structions from the concerned
WILL SELL

At No. 145 AVENUE ROAD
On Tuesday, 15th May, 1923,
Commencing at 10 a.m.

and
Continuing at 2.30 p.m.
SUPERIOR
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Porcelain Base wall Plates,
Etc., Etc.

Study.—Persian Carpet, 4 Fold
fine Screen with Blue and white
Porcelain Panels, Blackwood
Heath Stool, Mahogany stained
mirror back corner Cabinet,
Laquered center Table, Black-
wood Side Table and Teapoy,
Silk Brocade Curtains, Porcelain
Inlaid Wall Panels, Taffeta
Covered, Double spring couch
and arm Chairs, Bronze Vases,
Photogravures, Etc., Etc.

Drawing Room.—Tientsin Carpet,
Brass Fender, Fire Brasses Onyx
Table Clock and statuette Canton
Blackwood Marble top Flower
stands, Green Plush covered
couch and Easy Chairs, Marble
Bust Fitted Electric Light Fitting
Mahogany Stained Mirror back
Curio Cabinet, Blackwood Long
Table, Dumbwaiter, Green Plush
covered Drawing Room Suite,
Chinese Satin Curtains, ornaments,
Etc., Etc.

Dining Room.—Green Brussels
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Mahogany Stained Dining Room
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ware, coloured Pictures, Blue and
White Vases and Wall Plates,
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SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, MAY 13, 1923

The New Prison Barbarism That Aroused The Women Of France

Why the Refined Torture Decreed by the Latest Regulations Requiring Prisoners to Wear "Talk-Tight" Masks Is Being Fought

Mlle. Germaine Berton, Twenty-Year-Old Parisienne, Who Faces Life Imprisonment with the Added Torment of Being Condemned to Keep Her Face Always Hidden Behind a Grotesque Mask.

EVERY prisoner—including both men and women—must henceforth wear perpetually a mask, covering the entire face except the eyes. Sounds like an order of the Spanish Inquisition, doesn't it? Or of some old mandarin a thousand years ago in the interior of China?

Not at all! It is a new official regulation just promulgated by the French Bureau of Prisons—and it applies to every convict in the French republic, with the exception only of debtors, political prisoners and minor offenders!

Naturally it is raising a storm of indignation among the humane societies of France, and of astonished disapproval on the part of prison reformers here in America and in other countries.

The French women have organized a mighty protest. But the French bureau proposes to defy criticism and continue the enforcement, which has already begun, of its extraordinary ruling.

The masks are of heavy canvas, and must be worn at all times, at work, play and recreation, except when the prisoners are solitary in their cells.

The announced purpose of the masks is to prevent lip-reading and communication by means of facial signs among the prisoners. All conversation among prisoners has long since been abolished, but the bureau says the prisoners have managed to defy rules by lip movement and face pantomime behind the guards' backs, stirring up plots and disorders.

So the mask, so far as its practical purpose is concerned, is really a "gag." The most violent protest, naturally, has been made in connection with its use in prisons for women and girls. Such a thing, they say, is bad enough for hardened men criminals, but for women it is even more dreadful.

And France happens to have at this moment a number of famous and influential women prisoners. There is Madame Besarab, once famous author, poetess and society beauty, who once quipped it in the most brilliant salons of Paris, now under sentence for the famous "trunk murder" of her husband. That such a woman, even though convicted of a murder, should have to spend the rest of her life with her head imprisoned in a coarse canvas bag—her friends declare—is a fate even worse than death on the guillotine.

There is also Germaine Berton, twenty-year-old Parisienne, of the common people, girl anarchist, who recently killed Marie Dubouche and sought to assassinate Leon Dauterive. Because she is a young girl, she will probably escape the guillotine, but the chances are she will be imprisoned for life. "Well and good," say her defenders. "But why add perpetual torture, what this mask would mean for a young and nervous girl?"

French objectors to the new prison ruling point out that even in the Middle Ages, when all sorts of

cruelties—since abolished—were practiced in state prisons, the use of masks or gags was never general or continual, but only used in individual cases as a special punishment.

Curiously enough, the only known instance in the past of the perpetual masking of a prisoner also occurred in France—the famous case of "The Man in the Iron Mask."

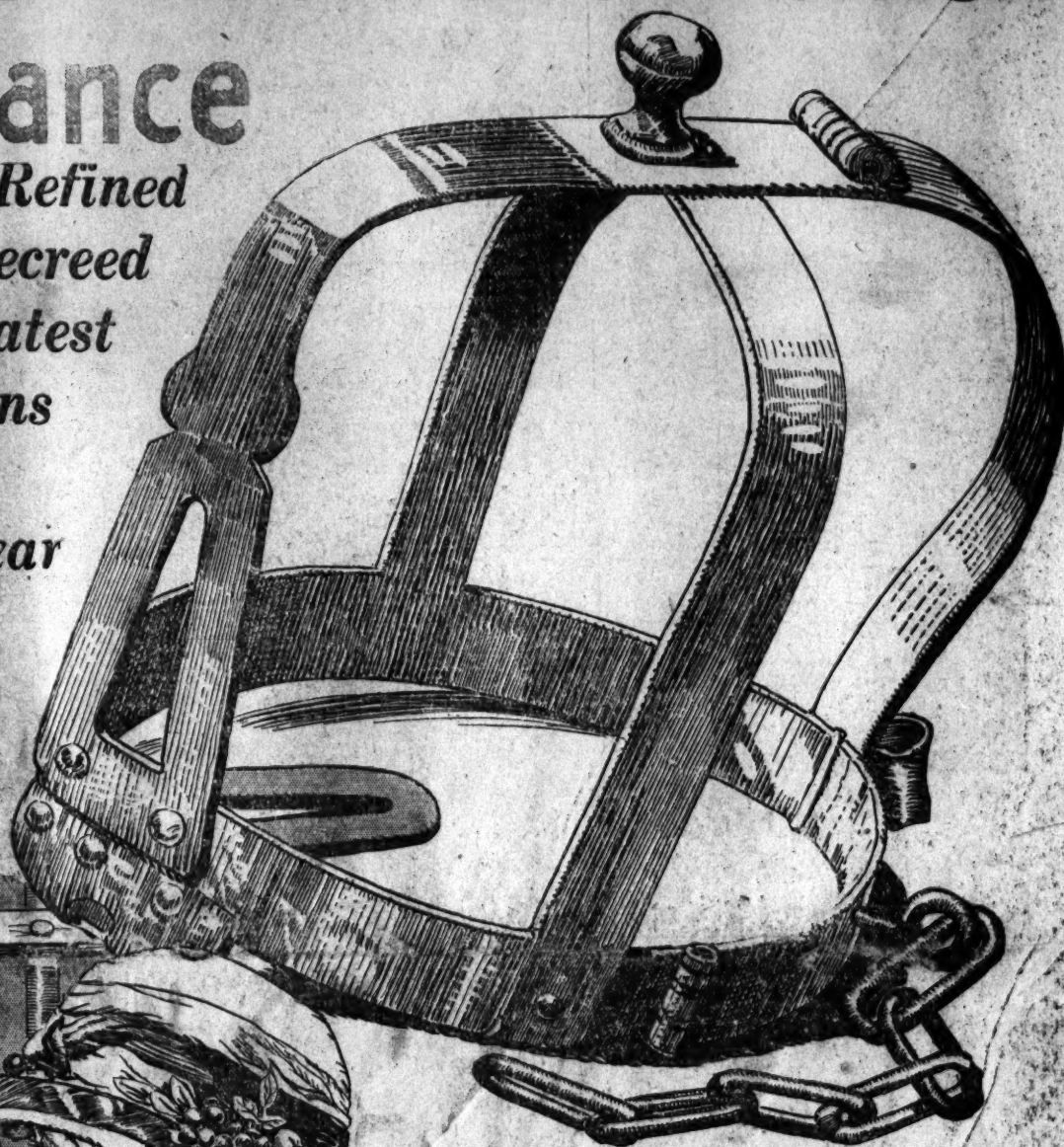
This man, whose identity has never been thoroughly established, was nevertheless an important figure in history. He was imprisoned for



A Sketch of Mlle. Berton in a Paris Prison Wearing the Hideous New Mask While Being Visited by Her Mother Who May Never See Her Daughter's Face Again.

many years in the Bastille, and always wore a black mask covering his entire head and face. Most historians say the mask was of iron. Some now suppose it was of black velvet. He was kept prisoner, for secret reasons of state during the reign of Louis XIV, and the most popular explanation is that he was a brother of the king himself, and that the king, for political reasons, did not dare to let the existence of such a brother be known. The mask was to hide the facial resemblance

An Original Cut, Showing the Gag-Mask as Applied in Olden Times.



A Scold's Bride, or Brank, Formerly Used in England to Punish Offending Women. It Consists of a Metal Frame Enclosing the Head, and an Iron Gag to Hold Down the Wearer's Tongue.

trivances, reproduced on this page.

There are some fifty of them preserved in English museums. According to Llewellyn Jewitt, the "brank" consists of "a hoop of iron, hinged on either side and fastened behind, and a band, also of iron, passing over the head from back to front, with an opening in front to admit the nose of the woman whose misfortune it was to be condemned to wear one."

This dreadful contrivance was used in England as a punishment for scolds, and for women accused of witchcraft.

Ralph Gardner, an Englishman who lived in the fifteenth century, tells of how he saw "one Anne Bridlestone driven through the streets by an officer, holding a rope in his hand, the other end fastened to an engine called the brank, which is like a crown, it being of iron, which was muzzled over the head and face, with a gag or tongue of iron forced into her mouth, which bleat. And that is the punishment which magistrates do inflict on scolding women, and I have often seen the like done to others."

It has remained for the French prison bureau to re-establish a modified form of this unusual method of keeping prisoners silent, not as a temporary punishment for individuals, but as a permanent disciplinary measure with all its convicts.

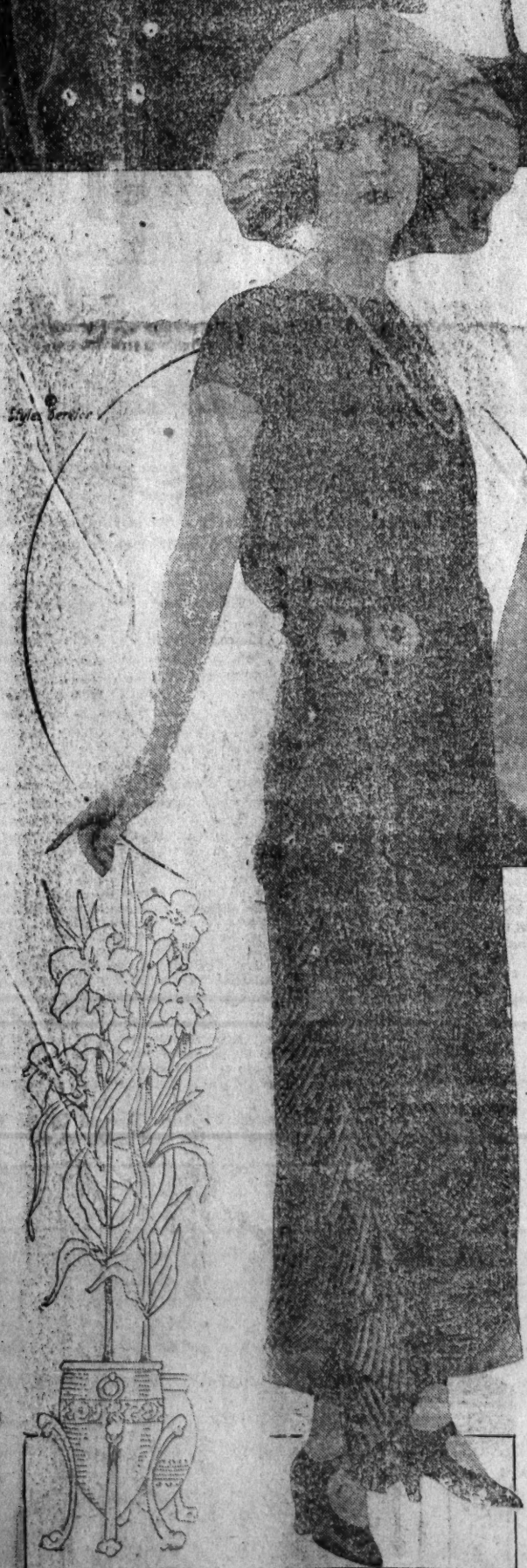
A Sixteenth Century Tongue, Bridle for Silencing Women in Durance.



The Man in the Iron Mask, from the Well-Known Painting of the Famous Character of History Who Was Kept in the Bastille by Louis XIV.

May Greetings

May marks the beginning of a new vogue. The heavier garments of winter are discarded. The lighter garments of spring are its new rulers. Hats are the fashion considerations of the moment. The promenade reveals new silhouettes and new colorings. For May, 1923, the newer models are shown on this page to-day.



PARIS greets the dawn of Spring with her fascinating new chapeaux.

May always marks the beginning of a new vogue, a charm of style to vie with the art of nature's weaving. If, according to the eminent healer from the country where fashion is originated, the world is getting better and better day by day, we might interpret this suggestion in our clothes.

For May, 1923, there are a host of marvelous new designs. Behold the illustrated creations which welcome the newer vogue. Smiles are in harmony with the gay, saucy bow which perks itself at the front of the small Milan hat in the large illustration. It is tied of gros-grain ribbon, matching in material the shawl facing on the underbrim.

Hail, cloth, that brilliant material which catches the light and gives a luxurious sheen, entwines itself gracefully about the turban in the small hat shown. A touch of Springtime verdure is introduced in the lower brim, which boasts flat silk flowers in a gay shade. For the woman who prefers the smaller hat, this model ideally combines French chic with practicality.

Yatin, in its heavier quality, is responsible for the simple beauty of the hat, which asks only the long tailored bow for its trimming. The bow is made on a wire foundation, several rows of shirrings serving to hold it at the cen-

ter, where two silver bracelets would seem to confine the fullness.

Mam'selle may wear a simple or luxurious top wrap and still be in style harmony when the wrap is removed if she is clever in her selection of her accompanying chapeau. The model of shirred taffeta is gracefully becoming and adds a note of splendor which is quietly in accord with the wrap one might select to wear. Four rows of fine shirring give fullness to the soft edge. Two exquisite pearl pins are placed at the front. The frock is of silk crepe with an interesting pleated panel falling gracefully at one side.

Egypt has begun to inspire fashion. We see an example of ancient art combined with modern style in the becoming tam of velour intricately embroidered in Egyptian figures.

The Pyramids, an Egyptian camel, a few palm trees are cleverly worked into the design. But the lines of the hat are strictly according to the dictates of a modern fashion world. It is in the cleverness of combination most of the French chic lies.

Paris has thrown off her mourning and her near-mourning. This May we see the gayest colors. They are tempered, however, with the

drab tones of the Orient. We do not flaunt our tangerine and our scarlet as we did a season ago. The grays and purples and the black which have held first place for so long have been combined with their complements. We now have such shades as violet, brick red, old blue, moss green and cocoa.

If you would make your new Spring wardrobe a part of your personality, be careful of the colors you select. The blonde woman may select any of the new shades of brown with good taste. But her brunette sister must take care that her colors are in keeping with her eyes and hair. The new green is becoming to the brunette type. The shade known as brick red is also another excellent choice. The Titian beauty must make her selection of color with reference to her eyes.

What Women Wear

The Coats-frock Maltains an Important Place in Spring Costume. It is Substituted for a Suit and Permits One to Finish the Season With Frocks That Have Given Good Service.

There is a ceaseless argument over the coat frock. When it was launched after the beginning of the war much was said in its favor, but women quarreled with it before the season was over. They thought it too warm for indoor frocks and not easy to slip off because of its complications. A woman defines a coat as something she can slip off and on with facility or push back on her shoulders to show a blouse or frock, and this new kind of garment did not meet these requirements. Such was woman's reasoning.

Despite these arguments, it came back into fashion last summer and held women in its grip. They found new reasons for liking it and forgot old ones for disliking it. Americans who were in Europe found it particularly convenient for the damp and chilly

summer. They demanded of it every inch of service. It was returned to fashion this spring, which is evidence of its popularity. It is worn with or without a frock; it is made of woolen cloth, of serge, of crepe de chine, of embroidered and stitched fabrics, of Persian and Egyptian weaves. A successful model is sought but a long time elapses to one side and tied with an immense bow, its surface covered with Indo-China figures.

The sketch shows a never type of coat frock made of beige cloth; it would defy an expert to tell it from a frock. There's a belt, several rows of ladder braid, a collar with jabot of brown crepe de chine, and sleeves that show a cuff of the crepe; also pendants of it at the back.

You know it is difficult to arrange a sleeve these days without some sort of pendant fabric at the back between elbow and wrist. Whatever can be devised to ornament this part of the garment is good something. Sometimes the coat sleeve is slashed to show voluminous ruffles on the sleeve of blouse; again there are thickly gathered ruffles of lace put into the sleeve itself, bound on the inside with gay Chinese ribbon or metallic braid stamped with colored flowers.

It is well to remember that you must work your brain and spend your money to make conspicuous that portion of your anatomy which is called the forearm. It is a fashion that goes back to Queen Elizabeth, and it adds to the gaiety of this spring.

The Household

THE MATTER OF BREAD

Does the kind of bread you are used to taste a little flat and uninteresting in the spring?

A good many would answer yes to that question. They have played along through the winter eating baker's bread, or home-made bread, or muffins three times a week and toast the other for breakfast, or any other monotonous routine, and been more than satisfied. Now they are tired of whatever their bread habit has been. They want something different.

They want something different, but they think they are tired of bread, all bread. The whole trouble is that we all get tired of monotony, in bread as in other things.

Now if your family seems to be tired of bread, try some other kind. If you have been making bread all winter, try using baker's for a while. If you have been using whole wheat bread most of the time, cut it out entirely for a couple of weeks. If you have been using baker's bread, rolls, and toast, try muffins and home-made bread, for a while.

And then remember bread sticks. Crisp and brown, they are delicious in warm weather. You can buy them perhaps of a local baker. Or you can get them in packages like wafers in some shops. Anyway, just remember that they form a delicious variation from the regulation bread you have been eating for so long.

Progress Of Palestine Women Is Furthered By Organisation

London.—News comes from Palestine that the leading women residents have succeeded in co-ordinating their efforts in public work on behalf of the women and children living in their country.

After the appointment of Sir Herbert Samuel as High Commissioner of Palestine it was proposed that representatives of all the leading Palestinian women's organisations should, irrespective of creed or nationality, act as members of a Palestine Women's Council. This plan materialised two years ago, Lady Samuel, the High Commissioner's wife, acting as president at the second assembly. Thus, a unifying link between the women's social ideals and the Palestine administration was forged.

The council during its present short life has been enabled to initiate many improvements in the position of women in the Holy Land and to suggest reforms in the treatment of juveniles and infants that will probably have excellent results on the growing generation. On the other hand, the administration is taking full advantage of the existence of a consultative body of women.

One of the most definite results of the work of this new council appears to be the amelioration of the conditions of prison life as they affected women and juveniles. Since Mrs. Nixon, a

woman of great experience in social work, has been officially appointed inspector of female prisoners, much improvement has been accomplished, including insistence on a female escort, for women prisoners and the prohibition of the placing of women in men's places of detention without a wardress in charge. Meantime, the Women's Council has

Accessories Of Dress :-: Neckwear Plays An Important Role

No part of dress has had a more interesting history than neckwear. Few realise how important a part it has played in woman's dress since the beginning of time. Once upon a time the ease and splendor of a woman's neck ruff indicated her rank or station in life.

Neckwear has taken a very definite position in fashion since the time that Catherine de Medici took her trousseau from Italy in the middle of the sixteenth century when she was married to Henry II. It was she who introduced the ruff in France and established a fashion which continued in one form or another for five hundred years.

We cannot think of the reign of Queen Elizabeth without calling to mind the pictures of this famous woman with an enormous piece of neckwear forming a frame for her face. Even in those days the great importance of fashions and fashion designing was recognised. The artists who worked in bronze, in gold and in silver and those who carved wonderful decorations on the facades of palaces supplied the designs for ruffs.

Types of neckwear worn at the present time exemplify different periods of history. Cuffs are much in vogue at the present time, and are of the period of the Three Musketeers.

DESIGNERS CREATE SOME INTERESTING EFFECTS

There are some interesting developments in neckwear. This is one branch of the clothes-making industry that has lagged behind in the progressive march of designing. While every other line, from that of the milliner to the shoemaker, has been reaping harvests from the crop of new ideas neckwear designers have pinned their faith too strongly to staples. Believing that the lingerie finish was not popular with dressmakers, they have put forth no propaganda to make it so. In this they are unlike the ribbon manufacturers, who have done some of the finest propaganda work ever known to the trade.

During the three seasons just past a number of French models which proved to be "best sellers"

in this country originally had lingerie finishes at the neck and sleeves, but the copies made here these were omitted.

Now that the lingerie collar and cuffs are given great prominence by the greatest French designers we many hope to see more made of them in this country. A number of new French models show interesting lingerie finishes.

REVIEW OF THE BACKGROUND OF THE RUFF

Some of this season's novelties in neckwear and jewelry are conceived by the greatest French designers, Lanvin, who resorts to types of dress of other periods, confining herself to the picturesque and highly civilized periods rather than to many countries, often times derives her inspiration from the stately costume of the Italian Renaissance. From this source comes the lace bertha, only much exaggerated. She has developed many interesting things in cuffs and collars, using in their making fine white organdie, delicate laces and exquisite embroideries. Among her newest things are the three-tier collar of organdie and a cuff laced with black velvet ribbon.

Dashing high collars of lingerie materials take their inspiration from the Directoire period. Many black and white combinations are featured in these. Smart, high, pleated frills or double ruchings may have a wide cravat of black ribbon run through the middle and tied in a bow at either the back or the front.

Frequently net and embroidery are combined in vests or gowns featuring the Directoire collar. The collar is of the white organdie, while the vest portion is of tucked net trimmed with strips of futed white organdie.

A REVIVAL OF SOME OLD FASHIONS

A most flattering piece of neckwear consists of a finely pleated standing collar and jabot of organdie. A narrow black velvet ribbon encircles the lower edge of the collar, holding the pleats in place and allowing the collar to be frilled at the top.

White, jewelry collars in both plain and frilled effects are particularly smart when offset by

black. Fine embroidery done with black thread often is used. A further touch of black sometimes is added by a bow of ribbon or perhaps by long streamers. Scrim and marquette, two very old-fashioned materials that one usually associates with window curtains, is used for some of the newest collar and cuff sets just arrived from Paris. Such sets show old-time heavy embroideries both in white and in color. These are most effective to wear with sports suits and dresses.

To be smartly dressed this season one must wear earrings—the longer, the more vivid, the more emphatic the better. When this year's debutante attaches long, swinging ornaments to her ears she is following a custom which is almost as old as the human race. The thousands of years which separate prehistoric women from today's daughters merely emphasize the perennial attraction of the dangling earrings.

As the name implies, the earring was, in its simplest form, a plain ring or a twisted wire through the ear. Its possibilities for elaboration soon were recognized and the ring developed into a hook on which were suspended pendants of various kinds.

The Phoenicians, authorities on jewelry, hung from their earrings ornaments shaped like baskets filled with grain. The Greeks, artistic as always, carved beautiful pendants for their earrings. A small cupid was the favorite subject.

Perhaps the acme of elaboration was reached in a quaint sixteenth-century Adriatic ring consisting of a ship under full sail and perfect in every detail, even to a tiny, movable flag at the masthead. When the wearer moved her head abruptly the earrings rocked like ships in a gale. Today's earrings also strike the keynote of movement, and their swinging movement adds piquancy to the wearer.

HAIRDRESSING INFLUENCES VOGUE FOR EARRINGS

Styles of hairdressing and costume have influenced the vogue for earrings throughout the centuries. In the Middle Ages, when the hair was worn falling at either side of the face and covered with a whimple or veil, earrings suffered a complete eclipse. The jeweled costume and grandeur of the Elizabethan period brought earrings into high favor again.

Earrings were popular in the nineteenth century, and according to one chronicler of the times were a "source of much extravagance." Portraits of Queen Victoria show her use of earrings, some of which are quite large. It is impossible to be enthusiastic over the earrings of the Victorian period, many of which were massive and ugly. The young women of that day favored unwieldy ornaments of jade and tortoise shell inlaid with gold.

The change of hairdressing at

the present time brings the earrings in length. Many of these are set with colored stones, which, in some instances match pendants and bracelets.

Hatpins are worn again. They are used after the fashion of two or three years ago, as ornaments rather than for the purpose of which they were originally made—that of an anchor for the hat, which sat atop an artificially inflated coiffure.

The present day hat, which is made to order with fittings conforming sometimes four or five hours to insure its fitting the wearer like a glove, as it were, requires nothing to hold it in place. So the hat pin now is an article of fashion rather than a purely utilitarian thing, and is only in vogue when the jeweler has worked out a design sufficiently pleasing to catch the fancy of some milliner, the goal of whose approval is sufficient to make the hatpin fashionable. At the present time the hatpin is second only to the veil as a decoration for the small hat which fits the head as closely as possible. Among the smartest hatpins are those showing two heads of crystal delicately chased.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1923

Dealers Favor New Gas Tax Bill

Strong support of the Mastick-Goodrich bill providing a more equitable tax on automobiles was expressed by Lee J. Eastman, president of the Automobile Merchants Association of New York. Mr. Eastman described the bill as the most forward and important move in the direction of equity and justice in automobile taxation that has been taken in the State in the whole history of efforts to provide through motor vehicle taxation sufficient revenue to maintain the highways of the State. Briefly, the bill provides for a sweeping reduction in registration fees and a gasoline tax of two cents a gallon.

One feature of the bill is not approved by either the Automobile Merchants Association or the automobile clubs. The present bill provides for a five dollar (\$5) registration fee for cars up to 2,500 pounds in weight, ten dollars (\$10) for cars between 2,500 and 4,000 pounds, and fifteen dollars (\$15) for cars over 4,000 pounds. The fees for trucks and omnibuses are reduced to one-half of their present rates.

"This bill, with the sliding scale of rates eliminated," said Mr. Eastman, "would make every motor car owner pay to the State an amount proportionate to his use of the highways. It would eliminate the present injustice of taxing a man who uses his car a few thousand miles a year just as much as the man who uses it 25,000 miles a year. The owner of the light car would pay a very small tax. The owner of the heavy car would pay more than he now pays if he used the highways more than the average driver. The farmer up the State who uses his car only a few months of the year would pay a small tax. The man in the city who uses his car the year round would pay for his year round use of the highways."

"It is estimated, from the experience of other States that have the gasoline tax, that the tax would raise an average of \$10 a year per car. On the basis of 1,250,000, which is estimated, will be registered in this State this year, this measure will raise in 1924 approximately nineteen million dollars. With the increase in registration during 1924, this amount would undoubtedly be increased to twenty-one million dollars. With 25 percent of this going to the counties for maintenance and construction of town and county highways, there would be left for maintenance of the State highways in 1921 and 1925 not less than fifteen million dollars annually. When it is realized that less than eight million dollars were expended for this purpose during the past year, it will be seen that this sum is quite adequate for all State highway maintenance purposes."

"There is absolutely no justice and no good reason for anything more than a nominal registration fee, the same for all cars. The small car user gets just as much of his money when he buys a license plate and a registration card as does the owner of the heavier car. The only reason that a sliding scale of rates for registering cars has been needed is that it has, in a very clumsy and unscientific manner, covered up in a registration fee a tax on motor vehicles for their use of the highway. With a gasoline tax providing a just and equitable arrangement for a tax on motor cars proportionate to their use of the highway, the necessity of a sliding scale of rates, even that provided in the Mastick-Goodrich bill, is entirely done away with."

The gasoline tax, coupled with a flat, nominal registration fee, is favored by the American Automobile Association and the State Motor Federation.

Cole Explains New Sales Plan

"In the development and promotion of the Cole merchandising plan it is surprising to note how little the average automobile buyer knows about merchandising of motor cars and how willing they are to take advantage of a plan that will give them a big saving," said J. J. Cole, president and general manager of the Cole Motor Car Company.

"The public little realizes that when they pay the list price on an automobile they are involuntarily assuming the cost of operating the dealer's used car department—that they actually are donating their money so that the motor car dealer can stay in the used car business."

"For a long time there has been considerable agitation among automobile buyers urging the dealers to reduce their list prices, but still they demanded the same quality. This made a reduction of material costs, labor and production costs impossible. The only thing that could be reduced was the cost of distribution. The motor car dealer is forced to carry on two separate and distinct businesses, and is able to show profit only in one. He is forced to sell new cars and at the same time trade for and resell cars which have been taken in. As a result he may make money on his new car business, but most invariably he is losing money on his trades. Someone helps him bear this loss—it is the new car buyer. He doesn't realize it but it is added into the list price of the new car he is buying."

"This is the way it has been worked out. The list price on the new car is placed high enough so as to allow the dealer a big discount and a trading allowance of from \$200 to \$600 a car. In other words, the cost of operating and maintaining the used car business is added into the list price of the new car and the automobile buyer is passing out dollars for merchandise—actual valuation is only about 67 cents."

"Under the Cole merchandising plan the motor car buyer does not pay a list price that includes the long discount and the trading allowance, but he pays a net price which represents 100 cents value for every dollar he spends. As an example—under this plan the saving is so great that one of the finest Cole closed models can now be bought for the same cost as one of the open models under the old list price plan."

"It is the purpose of the Cole Motor Car Company in promoting the Cole merchandising plan not just to develop its own business from a selfish standpoint but to better the general conditions that surround the motor car buyer."

Modern Car Would Open King Tut's Eyes

"Probably there has never been a king in history who has attracted so much attention or received so much publicity as Tutankhamen—or 'Kink Tut', as the public has gotten to calling him," said W. C. Poertner, president Poertner Motor Car Company, local dealer in Durant four and six cylinder and Star cars.

"Even though he did have solid ebony and gold chairs to sit on and all kinds of money and jewels—as well as gem encrusted chariots, if he could have ridden in a modern six cylinder car, sitting on comfortable, springy upholstery, wouldn't his eyes have popped out at the speed and luxury of it."

"Imagine jogging along a road in Egypt in a dinky little chariot with wooden rimmed wheels and no springs. About as comfortable as riding in the old fashioned horse drawn two wheel dumping cart."

"It is interesting to think of the marvelous improvements that have been made in transportation methods in the last twenty-five years—more than in all the years since the beginning of the world."

Battery Service Most Important

It is an outstanding fact in the automobile industry today that more and more passenger cars are being used for business each year. In more and more lines of business, where the individual travels about the city and surrounding territory during the business hours, we find the automobile as a means of transportation.

Most of our doctors and professional men depend entirely upon the automobile; contractors, builders, estimators, real estate men and workmen keep the old car busy from early morning until late in the evening.

The problem of keeping these cars in continuous service has been more or less solved by the automobile dealers and their service stations, through the use of the replacement units and speed machinery in making repairs.

It is, nevertheless, necessary for every car to spend sometime occasionally at a service station and often during the profitable daylight hours when the use of the car is most essential.

In isolated instances, repairs are made overnight without keeping the business car out of service. It remains for the Westinghouse Union Battery Company, however, to cater to the car owner who does not wish to sacrifice even fifteen minutes of his business day, to give attention to the overworked storage battery.

With the breadth of vision which has characterized this company since it entered the battery field, complete evening service has been established at its main service stations in the larger cities. In many instances where the necessity for the service has become evident the station remains open twenty-four hours a day.

In New York service until midnight has been maintained for a little over a month, and the company contemplates in the near future extending the service to twenty-four hours week days—Sunday and holidays excepted.

Of course, whether night battery service is at battery stations would be profitable is questionable. But there is an obvious need of at least one place, where the car owner can obtain relief when his battery runs down late at night.

Of course, many owner drivers prefer to have their battery tested during the evening hours when they have leisure to see the work done in person and possibly learn more about the battery they are using.

Two American Opera Stars



Yvonne d'Arle and Titta Ruffo.

Automobiles Are Greatest Carriers

Fred W. Wright, the Elcar distributor at 225 West Fifty-seventh street, has compiled statistics to prove that the motor cars of the nation in 1923 will total three times the passenger mileage of all railroad facilities.

"The automobile is no longer the second line of transportation," he said. "It is unquestionably first in volume of passenger traffic handled and in capacity of cars and the extent of finished roadbed. There are to-day 55,250 railroad passenger coaches in use having a seating capacity of 2,270,000 passengers. The seating capacity of 9,500,000 automobiles now in use (very conservative estimate) is 47,000,000."

"Based on records for the preceding five years there should have been 47,000,000 passenger miles to the credit of rail facilities in 1922. The average number of passengers is two and the average annual mileage is 6,000. Hence, the motor car must be credited with 114,000,000 passenger miles for the same year."

Nordyke And Marmon 70 Years In Business

While the manufacture of motor cars is popularly regarded as an adolescent industry, there are a few companies engaged in motor car manufacturing which are well past the adolescent stage. The Nordyke and Marmon Company of Indianapolis, for example, is now looking forward to the

celebration of its seventy-fifth anniversary.

Although the Nordyke and Marmon Company is best known to the public by the Marmon car, it is best known in the milling trade as America's leading builder of flour and cereal mills. Its reputation in this field began in 1851 when Ellis Nordyke and his son formed a partnership for the manufacture and erection of mills. The mechanical ability of the Nordykes was supplemented by that of Daniel W. Marmon, who later became president.

Following the death of Daniel W. Marmon in 1909, his sons, Walter and Howard Marmon, succeeded to the management of the business, which by that time included the manufacture of motor cars as well as milling machinery. Walter Marmon, president of the Nordyke and Marmon Company since his father's death, remains in the active management of the company to-day, while Howard Marmon, vice president, is chiefly responsible for the engineering achievements of the concern.

Voisin Make New Record In Sweden

J. E. Ohlsson in a Voisin stock four-passenger touring car recently beat the Swedish record for one kilometer on the ice of Lake Esöviken, making an average of 169 kilometers or approximately 112.6 miles per hour. A Voisin sedan also arrived first in the touring contest from Paris to

Demi-Sedan Third New Type Which Had Origin In Franklin Factory

"The introduction by the Franklin Automobile Company of the Demi-Sedan, a recent design having the advantages of both an open and enclosed car, brings to mind the fact that this is the third distinct type which had its origin in the Franklin factory," says M. L. Moody, Gen. Mgr. of the Universal Motor Car and Body Works, Inc., local Franklin dealers. "In 1913, Franklin brought out America's first Sedan, a closed car for touring. Two years later the Brougham was originated, the forerunner of the four passenger, two-door closed car now so generally popular with all makers."

"During the short time that the Demi-Sedan has been offered," continued Mr. Moody, "national demand has consistently been greater than the ability of the factory to supply. This popularity is proof beyond question that the public has been waiting for a vehicle of this type. There is scarcely a motorist who, at some stage of his experience, has not expressed a desire for an open car in summer and a closed car in winter. The Franklin Demi-Sedan, for the first time, affords this kind of service through a body of unique design, the main features of which are plate glass panels mounted in the four doors and rear quarters and fitted closely into a strongly framed permanent top."

April has been designated for the introduction of the Demi-Sedan throughout the United States. A car of this type will shortly arrive in Shanghai and will be placed on exhibition at the showroom at 41-43 Ave. Edward VII.

Automobile Racing In New Zealand

An automobile race of particular importance was recently decided in the North Island of New Zealand. It proved the most interesting manifestation of the sporting events in the whole season 1922-3, as it took place on the steep and tortuous roads in the beautiful surroundings of Wanganui.

The classification, established with a special formula and indicated by points, has given the following results:

- 1st, Harman on Fiat 501, 8283 points
- 2nd, Burns on "Lexington 10373 points
- 3rd, Campbell on Essex 10389 points
- 4th, Manham on Lexington 10545 points
- 5th, Cochrane on Essex 11167 points
- 6th, Yeatman on Essex 11211 points

Statistics Show Studebaker Size

Seventy-one years ago the name Studebaker stood for a small crossroads blacksmith shop equipped with two forges and with a capital of \$68 (\$14). Just how enormous this business has grown and spread out since then is shown by the following facts which indicate the huge scale of Studebaker operations today:

The present actual net assets are \$82,000,000 (\$16,831,623).

The Studebaker factories located in South Bend, Ind., and Detroit, Mich., U.S.A., and Walkerville, Ont., Canada, are the second largest in the world. They cover 235 acres; the buildings contain 7,100,000 square feet of active floor space, and the investment amounts to \$41,000,000 (\$8,425,811).

Inventories of raw material, work in progress, and finished goods amount to \$30,000,000 (\$4,110,152).

Research and experimental laboratories, unexcelled in the industry, employ one hundred and

twenty-five skilled men; 500,000 tests are made annually in these laboratories.

Twelve thousand five hundred machines are used in 500 manufacturing departments.

Twenty thousand people are employed, and the annual payroll is \$25,000,000 (\$5,137,690).

In the manufacture of the three models of Studebaker cars, 1,120 mechanical operations are accurate to one-thousandth of an inch, and 360 to one-half thousandth of an inch.

One thousand inspectors are employed in the factories, and 30,000 inspections are made during manufacture before cars are passed for delivery.

One hundred and fifty tons of castings are made daily in Studebaker foundries. Some of the annual requirements include 115,000 tons of steel, 185,000,000 cubic feet of gas, and 8,400,000 Imperial gallons of fuel oil used in heat treating and in drop forge furnaces.

More than 600,000 Studebaker cars valued at over \$800,000,000 (\$164,406,083) have been produced and sold in all parts of the world.



THE TREAD THAT HOLDS THE ROAD

One of the biggest jobs your truck has to do is to hold the road, through mud, sand, rain, on good roads and bad ones, in all seasons.

The greatest help you can give it is a full set of solid tyres with the Goodyear All-Weather Tread.

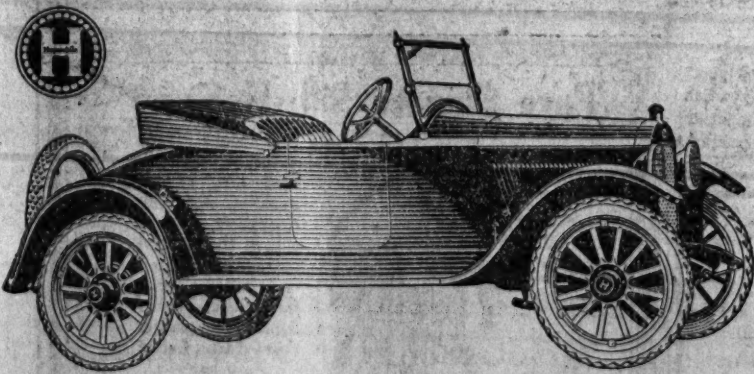
Every time the wheels go around, the sharp edged blocks of this powerful tread bite deep into the road and grip it hard.

They take hold, hang on, and drive forward full distance, putting an end to the racking strain set up by spinning wheels.

Use them for their traction and for long, economical wear.

GOODYEAR
TRUCK TYRES

No good motor car is the result of a happy inspiration or of a fortunate accident. Real goodness comes only after long practice and careful, intelligent experimenting. The Hupmobile was first built in 1908.



Hupmobile

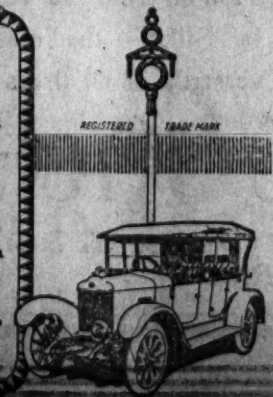
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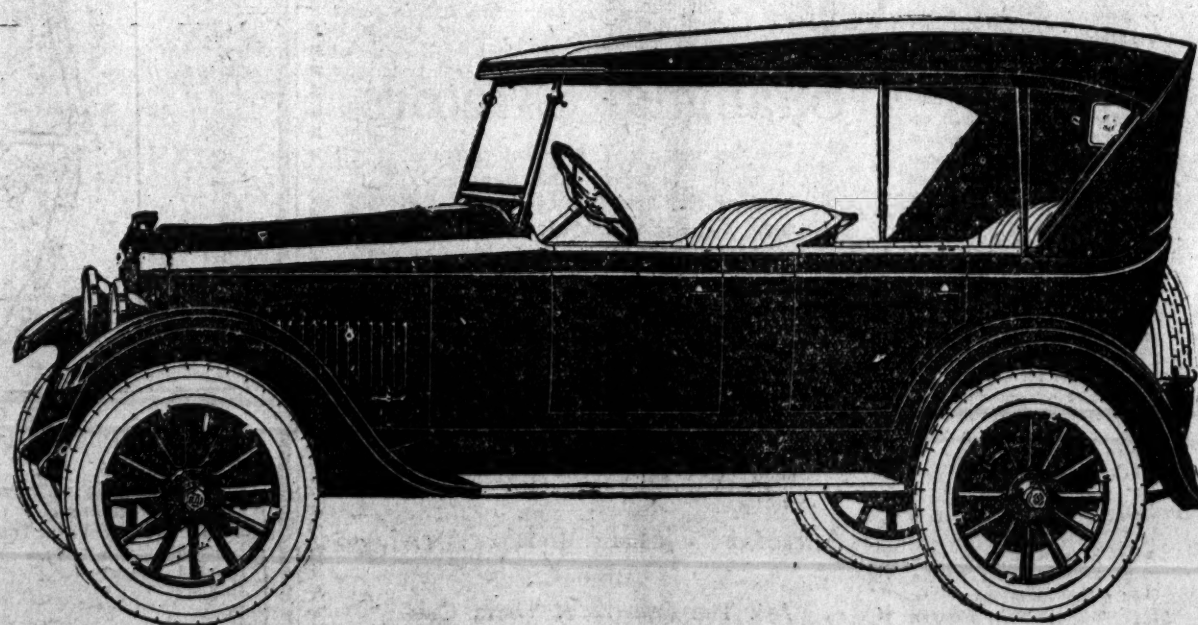


Outstanding
Features
of the
Light-Six

Studebaker

Chassis

- small but highly efficient six-cylinder engine; cylinders cast en bloc.
- scientifically balanced four-bearing crank shaft.
- inclined valves opening above high piston level; all valves are inside the crank case and consequently self-oiling.
- detachable aluminium cylinder head; induction pipe cast in detachable head.
- internal "hot spot" for obtaining maximum power from Gasoline or low grade petrol.
- 25 miles per Imperial gallon of Petrol; 600 miles per gallon of oil.
- 10,000 miles per set of tyres.
- thermostat to automatically regulate the flow of water through the cooling system to maintain engine at its most efficient temperature.
- freedom from vibration at all road speeds.
- chassis perfectly balanced; weight equally distributed between the four road wheels.
- only 6 grease cups on chassis, all other parts being lubricated with oil.
- oil-less universal joint and no lubricators under the chassis.
- weight of car complete, 2550 lbs.
- 3 to 55 m.p.h. on top gear.
- gear box fitted with a thief-proof lock.
- manufactured complete in the most up-to-date factory in the world.



THE NEW STUDEBAKER
LIGHT SIX, TOURING MODEL

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

36, BUBBLING WELL ROAD

PHONE WEST 1641-2-3

Changed Japan

How The Skies Of Far Eastern Politics Have Cleared

This article, by "A Correspondent" lately in the Far East, was written for the London Times. The writer is a journalist who has spent several years in this part of the world.

One returns to Europe to be struck by an unexpected contrast in the international outlook. Each hemisphere has had its grand conference, but in Europe, with all its solidity and power, there is no sense of peace. In the Far East, almost unnoticed by Europe, there has been clearing of the political sky which seems almost too good to be true to observers steeped in the forebodings of the last few years.

The change dates from the Washington Conference and can be accurately described under the terms "before" and "after." The negotiators assembled at Washington and looked at their maps. What they saw was Japan in control of every sea gate into Eastern Asia, from the Yangtze northward to the ice. By her operations against Germany, Japan had come into possession of Tsingtao and the Shantung Railway. The Shantung promontory jutted into the Yellow Sea like an arm outstretched to meet the other arm coming down from the north, which fell to Japan by her victory over Russia in 1905. In possession of Tsingtao and Port Arthur she commanded the Gulf of Pechili, with Tientsin, the port of Peking, and Newchwang, the great emporium of South Manchuria. Japanese forces occupied Vladivostok, the Pacific terminal of the Trans-Siberian Railway, held the Maritime Province, and the Russian half of the island of Sakhalin. By the Twenty-one Demands Japan had obtained an extension of her leases of railways and territories in South Manchuria from 1923 and 1928 to 1997 and 2007, by which dates her interests there could hardly fail to be firmly consolidated. She had obtained a controlling interest in the great Haneyehping ironworks and mines on the Yangtze, in the heart of the British "sphere." When the United States and the Allies sent an expedition into Siberia in support of the ill-fated Kolchak, Japan sent a very much larger force than all others, and when they withdrew she remained. It was an extraordinary impressive strategic position. The islands of Japan and her dependencies lie off the eastern coast of Asia like a breakwater from the Tropic of Cancer northward to the fiftieth parallel. She seemed to have thrown out tentacles to the mainland all along that vast stretch.

SIGNS OF AGGRESSION
The observer in the Far East had to admit that the critics who saw in those actions the evidence of an aggressive intent had a prima facie case. The alarm thus created was deepened when there was added to it the evidence of a competition in naval armaments which seemed to have transferred to the Pacific the rivalries of the North Sea.

We come to "after." The capital ship programs have been cancelled, and the naval race is a thing of the past. Japan and the United States have bound themselves to a ratio of six to ten in capital ships. In this agreement the British Empire is an indispensable partner. The effect in the Pacific is that neither Japan nor the United States can cross the ocean to assail the other. Japan and America have, in fact, made peace secure by rendering themselves unable to attack, with weapons as they are today.

Siberia has been evacuated, with the exception of the island of Sakhalin, the northern half of which Japan continues to occupy as a pledge for reparation in connection with the massacre of seven hundred of her nationals by Reds and Nikolaievsk in 1920. Shantung has been returned to China. Japan fought a stiff and successful battle for her position there at the Paris Conference, and none of the changes mentioned has surprised her critics so much as its retrocession. China's unreadiness to receive it was shown by the overrunning of Tsingtao by a horde of bandits when the Japanese withdrew. The Japanese have withdrawn the battalion that they had stationed at Hankow, six hundred miles in the interior of China. The position on the mainland of Eastern Asia is back to what it was in 1914 with the exception that Japan's position in Manchuria has been consolidated by the extension of the leases, and that she has gained commercial control of the Haneyehping ironworks and ore deposits. The Manchurian question is innocuous compared with the dangers that have been extinguished. To the catalogue of changes must be

added the disappearance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which had become a stumbling block to America. It is replaced by a four-Power treaty, by which Japan, the United States, the British Empire, and France, as the major Pacific Powers, bind themselves to confer together in the event of aggression from any quarter threatening their possessions in the Far East.

THE AMERICAN FACTOR
The change can be mapped out by the conspicuous events described. Its motives are to be sought in a group of tolerably definite considerations. When the leaders of Japan looked abroad they saw that the balance of the world had been changed by America's appearance as a military Power. The difference is more perceptible from Asia, perhaps, than from Europe. America and Japan are the Great Powers of the Northern Pacific; a change in the status of one immediately reacts on the other.

Japan's course in Asia was riving rise to suspicions in the United States—suspicions which took the ominous form of naval competition. The attitude of America was therefore an influential factor. It was at Washington, under the benevolent agency of Mr. Hughes, that the Japanese and Chinese representatives reached agreement about Shantung. America's views on the continued occupation of Siberia were stated at Washington in a plainly-worded communication from the Secretary of State.

But American influence could not have succeeded unless Japan had been correspondingly ready to make a real agreement for the sake of peace. Perhaps the ultimate motive is to be found in a national trait succinctly described by the late Captain Brinkley, the Tokyo Correspondent of The Times, during the formative years of new Japan: "Educated to anticipate compromise as the issue of every dispute, the Japanese carry the spirit of concession into all controversies, and thus neither in the history of the individual nor in the history of the nation can the student find many examples of that fiercely assertive, implacable assertiveness which conviction begets in an Occidental." Brinkley adds that no other mood would have been so serviceable to the Japanese in their modern career. Once again this realistic temper has served them well.

Moslem Women Discard Veil, Both At Home And On Streets

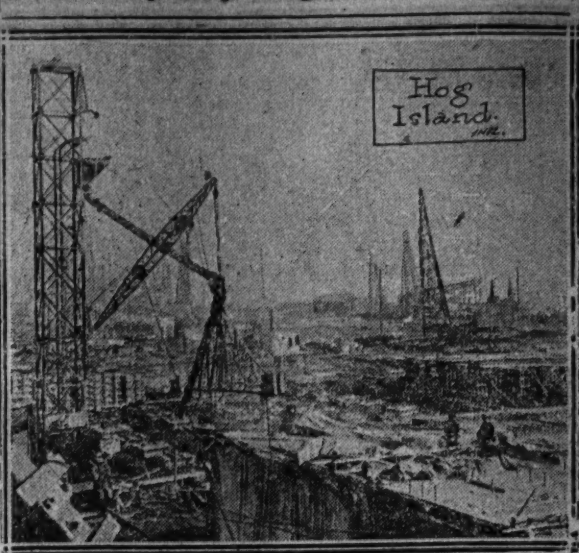
Cairo.—The steady increase of freedom among Moslem women has been one of the most striking features of life in Egypt during the last few years.

Perhaps the most noticeable change, to the casual observer, has occurred in the veil which, from being an article of attire that really did shield its wearer from the gaze of the curious has developed into a flimsy transparency which conceals nothing and is purely ornamental. In the streets and the shops, where, until a few years ago it was unusual for a Moslem woman to be seen unless accompanied by a servant, veiled women now move about with perfect freedom, and do their own shopping. They even sometimes visit cafes and there publicly partake of refreshments.

At the opera, the theaters, and cinemas, veiled women, until a few years ago, always occupied screened boxes from which they were invisible to the rest of the audience. Now Moslem women are among the best patrons of the picture houses where they occupy the ordinary seats.

In private life there has been no less a change than in public. Until recently the men servants

Ford May Buy Hog Island Shipyard



ACCORDING to reports from Washington, Henry Ford is a prospective purchaser for the greater part of the enormous Hog Island Shipyard, near Philadelphia, and intends to erect an immense automobile shipping plant there. His son, Edsel Ford, recently inspected the property.

Hundred Miles Of Thrills Furnished By Big Dog Race

BY ELLING F. WARNER

A field of fifteen starters spells excitement in a Derby. Multiply this field by seven and throw in some for good measure, and the start of the Strongheart Grand Prix dog race of a hundred miles on Lake Minnewanka gives the imagination something to picture—one hundred and seven dogs, the pick of the North country, willing, eager, ready, and literally barking at the bit for the starting shot.

Clad in carbon coat and hood, fifteen of the finest dog mushers leaned forward over their sleighs, watching the starter, Laurence Trimble, as he gave the word to a red coated Canadian North-western Mounted Policeman. The Mountie had drawn his revolver.

Five shots rang out in rapid succession, and the dog classic was on. The color of the dogs had scarcely died when one of the teams, used to the silence of the trap line, dashed off course, and several of the followers took up his lead. Tugging, stepping on his dead, tugging, stepping on

the sharp toothed iron brakes, trying vainly to sink the biting points into the ice, yelling Cree commands, French-Canadian entreaties and oaths and pleas and damnings in English, the mushers brought them back on to the course and started doggedly after those who had the advantage of the getaway.

They were fifteen picked dog teams, Morgan's with Bill Grayson, driving; Grayson, who with these dogs had three times shown his sleigh's rear end to the best teams in Canada over the famous two hundred mile course at The Pas, Manitoba. Then there was Shorty Russick, the quaint, gnome-like Little Russian with his part hound and part huskie fool, who himself patters with the dogs along a course 90 per cent of its length; Solomon Cook, the Cree Indian, and Baptiste Campbell, clean cut and lovable Billy Winterton, with the air of an Oxford graduate; Charlie Staback, one of those who never

know defeat, and Mearl Revier, 65, from Pincher Creek, who can outrun and outlast any city bred product of 23.

The betting was on Morgan's team because they had proved. Staback and Campbell were driving teams owned by Tom Wright, Pas sportsman and mink owner. They had made a pact, and soon it was apparent—Staback would take the heart of Grayson and his Morgan dogs and would run the pudgy Little Russick off his feet. A good plan. Campbell was to loaf along, and when the others broke under the strain he was to bring home the grand prize of \$1,000 and the first leg of the trophy. But Grayson had a brainy plan and good dogs and Russick had dogs that needed no plan.

Staback set a killing pace, and at the end of fifty miles, having led the field after the third of the five mile laps, and having a three mile lead on Grayson, he stopped to give his tiring dogs some care and attention. He massaged their feet. To some he fed hot milk, to others ground meat and biscuit. Grayson came steadily along. Russick ambled after him. Cook, Pranteau and Winterton jockeying for position in the trailing field. Grayson took the lead. Campbell failed to take what Staback had given him and Staback went frantic. Knowing he had driven his dogs a pace that would kill, but with an allegiance to his absent owner, he rushed back into the race and drove in a fashion that set precedent even for those who thought they had seen all there is to dog driving at The Pas.

Little Shorty Russick was driving dogs with his brain. He held no whip. But he had a croonlike lullaby, and when he came through the crowds near the judges' stand they heard him almost whisper musically. "On, Baybee! Nice dog, Murphree. Go, little puppys—my nice little dogs! And how those hound huskies did go!"

Little limbed, leggy, short nosed—absolutely not dogs that could keep up under the strain with old timers. That was the opinion of the wise element—that element that resents the new order in anything, even dogs. But Shorty Russick knew. He had spent months and months on the trap line and he had used his dogs as friends, and when but a scant two weeks before the same smart ones had goaded him into the Pas classic he had only failed to win the first prize because in his kindness to his dogs he rested two hours and twenty minutes at the

hundred mile turn and then came in without a whip but fifty minutes behind Morgan's team.

This time Shorty could see and could know. Every dog and driver was visible to the others, as were all to the spectators during the entire twenty laps. An innovation conceived and made possible by Trimble. He wanted to go to The Pas, but he was filming some of Jack London's works near Lake Minnewanka and could not get away. So he sent to The Pas and brought the teams to the ice covered and snow padded bosom of Minnewanka.

The race wore on through the afternoon. Pranteau was one of the first to feel it. Gently he unloosed one of his dogs and put him in the sleighlike child.

A short blizzard just before sundown preceded the rise of a perfect moon and gave to the Pas drivers a taste of the bleak North from which they came. It helped rather than hurt the dogs. It tried the souls of the drivers. But they kept at it, and hundreds more from nearby towns poured out onto Minnewanka in the

moonlight. Motors purred. A horse drawn sleigh with blankets for the drivers and meat and milk for the dogs pattered into the hum of the spectators with the regularity of grandfather's clock.

The crowd grew still. Glasses were trained, and as the first team turned the northern tepee and swung onto the half mile base of the huge triangle a shout rose between the great mountains and was echoed across the lake. Shorty Russick had passed the veteran Grayson and was leading.

Grayson followed doggedly, one of his dogs trailing on a lead behind his sleigh. Staback, stolid, loyal and determined, was making a famous fight. Two dogs, tired and affected by altitude and the rapid pace of Russick's "jokes," were tucked into his sleigh and were only so much dead weight for his other five to pull. Behind him came Baptiste Campbell, running, urging and—it was Cree he spoke—very probably cursing at his falling dogs.

Crowds surged down from the chalets and the buffalo barbecue, fourth.

The end was in sight. It would be Russick or Grayson winner and anybody else for the other places. Records were in danger, and when at 1:18 p.m. Russick swung into the stretch his "babees" were sprinting and making a pace that no team in the world could follow. He swept across the line and tried to stop. The hounds were just warming up. It took three to hold them. Trimble embraced him and he looked up and said: "I am so happy; I am so happy. My dogs they do not get tired all out. They want to go some more."

They had taken him 100 miles at a speed within two seconds of the world's record, 13 hours, 16 minutes. And they had done this after a 200 mile grind a few days before, a three day train trip and a change from an altitude of 400 to 4,600 feet.

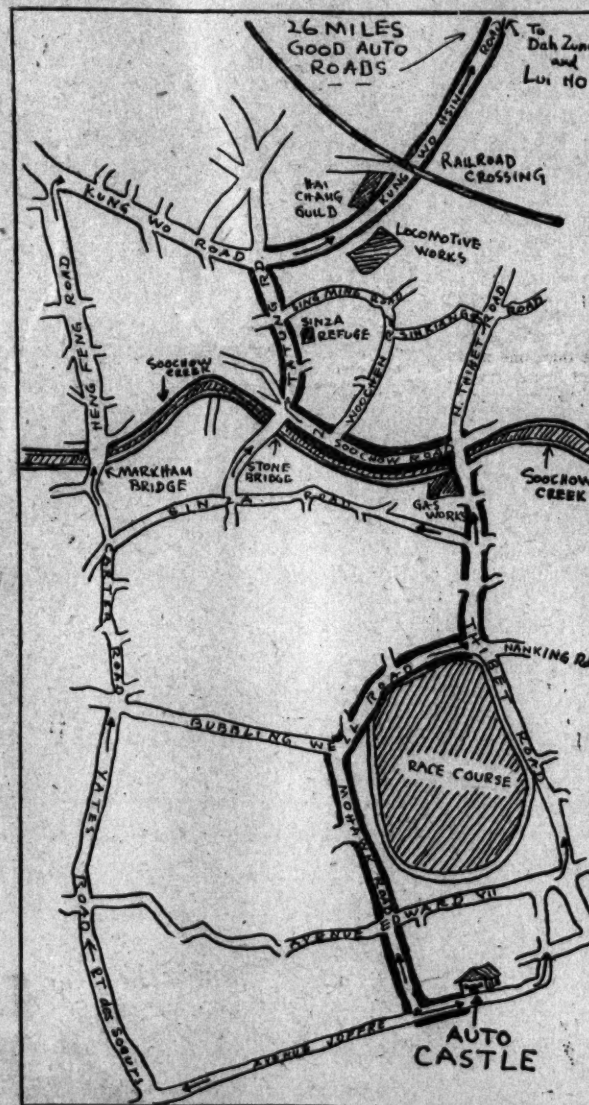
Grayson with his defeated champions came in 3 minutes and 50 seconds later. The indomitable Staback was third and Campbell fourth.

26 miles of Good New Auto Roads—

Spring is here! And it is natural to be out of doors!

Our map gives the approach to the new 26 mile Auto Road to Lui Ho, as beautiful a motor road as may be found around Shanghai.

But first come to The Auto Castle and pick out your guaranteed used car.



DURANT
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Wolseley 15	(model 1921)	Delage 12.8	(model 1923)
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British Labor Shows Strength

Prediction Made That Next Government Will Be Formed By Party That Offers "Patent Medicine" For Curing Everything

BY SIR PHILIP GIBBS

London.—Once again, as the cold monotony of the English climate gives way to spring sunshine, there is an early crop of strikes and threats of industrial upheavals. It is partly due, I think, to the question of fuel. The English workman does not care to put down his tools at a time when lack of coal would make life very cheerless in his little home. Be that as it may, however, England is faced with very serious unrest in the labor world at a time when trade revival is dependent upon intensive industry.

As in 1921, it is a further stage in the conflict between desire and necessity of capital to reduce wages of workers in order to cheapen costs of production for competition in world markets, and the stubborn opposition of labor to be forced back into a low standard of life on a miserable pittance.

WELSH MINERS QUIT WORK
Bricklayers and builders refuse to be beaten down in their wages to a level which they regard as abominable. The Welsh miners are again out for trouble and many have already ceased work until their scale of payment is raised.

Worst of all, agricultural laborers threatened with longer hours at less wage are abandoning their fields, neglecting cattle and ruining the prospects of this year's harvest in Norfolk and other countries. It is a new peasant revolt and there is no dispute from any side that their case is desperately hard because their wage of twenty-three shillings each week is not enough for life if they have any family, so they have to come on the poor rates for relief.

The farmers acknowledge the pitiful condition of their laborers, but vow that they can only escape ruin themselves by cheaper labor. As an alternative, they demand government subsidies, which have been sternly refused.

MILLION UNEMPLOYED
The British government cannot subsidize any industry at a time when terrific taxation is hardly sufficient to pay war debts, and taxes cannot be increased without killing the taxpayers. Meanwhile there are still more than one million unemployed, and British trade is suffering from French action in the Rhineland.

This situation in England may seem uninteresting to countries like Canada and the United States, which have their own troubles, but it will affect them and the whole world of labor and capital. It is not only that Great Britain's labor problems will have immediate reactions on world trade, but far more important is the tremendous issue raised between capital and labor in England and the effect of that conflict on industrial civilization everywhere.

For the first time in English history one great party in the state has thrown down a definite challenge to the capitalist system and announced its intention of changing that system to one of socialism or state control of industry and national wealth.

Philip Snowden's speech in the House of Commons a week or so ago, calmly proclaiming socialism as the gospel of the Labor Party and declaring war on the present industrial conditions under capitalist control, is likely to be remembered as a turning point in the modern evolution of society. There is not a country in the world, including the United States of America, which will not be modified by the victory of socialism in England, if that takes place.

In my opinion, there will be no such victory of an out-and-out kind. There will probably be compromises and rearrangements, according to English character and traditions. But I think it is certain that the Labor Party in Great Britain will have sufficient power before long to force immense concessions from that vague and undefined body which is grouped under the name of capital. I think British capital will have to surrender many of its privileges, much of its reserves of wealth and a great deal of its control.

GAINS EXPECTED BY LABOR
It is also probable that in this struggle and process labor will gain the right of a living wage, nationalization of land, minerals and railways, and many forms of state aid to health, old age, motherhood and national service.

Whether in this time of transition Great Britain can maintain her economic safety and avert the downfall of her empire depends entirely on the result of these social experiments which no man may foretell. The growing power of the British Labor Party is beyond argument. It is capturing public opinion by its boldness in offering some kind of solution to

national distress when the government now existing adopts the policy of doing nothing, offering nothing, giving nothing. It is a remarkable fact that Philip Snowden himself was one of the four labor members elected to the House of Commons when he began his political career as a labor agitator and Socialist. Now there are 140 men of his class and party in the British Parliament. Every new local election turns in their favor.

DINE WITH KING GEORGE
They speak with confidence as men who are no longer social outcasts and rebels, but representatives of an immense body of public opinion. They speak as men who one day, and perhaps soon, will be governors of their country, and this possibility is acknowledged by invitations to dine with King George, by their official position in Parliament as an alternative government on the opposition benches.

They are playing their game with remarkable ability. Men like Ramsay MacDonald, Henderson, Clynes, Sidney Webb and their colleagues are careful to dissociate themselves from the taint of Bolshevism, which they denounce as a tyranny belonging to the spirit of die-hard conservatives. They repudiate revolutionary methods and ideas, and proclaim their allegiance to constitutional ways of exerting political influence. They have, to a very great extent, destroyed that fear of wild and wicked attempts to overthrow the power of parliamentary government which previously balked their efforts to gain public attention.

In their speeches and program they seem moderate, persuasive, mild-mannered, liberal-minded, generous-hearted men, not nearly so bitter as Lloyd George in his old wild Limehouse days. They are, in my opinion, much more dangerous to their opponents. Time works on their side and passing history helps them every day.

Those unhappy farm laborers forced back to starvation wages hear the voice of the Labor Party promising them their own land under national control, with state aid for their buildings and implements. Those Welsh miners, who accepted a low scale of payment for their toil and now see the mine owners making high profits, are lured by labor's pledge to nationalize the mines and increase their own profits.

Hundreds of thousands of working families crowded into unventilated rooms because of the housing shortage are exasperated with the Conservative government, which promised them houses and failed to keep its pledge, and they swing naturally to the side of their own party in Parliament, which voices their grievances with generous indignation and promises a remedy by the patent medicine of socialism.

The truth is that vast numbers of men and women in Great Britain, not only in crowded cities but in country villages and farmsteads, are sick with grievances. Many are out of work, many are badly paid, many have received

poor rewards or none at all for their wounds, their ill health.

OLD HATREDS FLAMING UP
They look at the state of Europe and see old hatreds flaming up again, and new hatreds in the making. The danger of war into which England might be dragged fills them with apprehension and with disgust. Their present government seems powerless to alter things, to secure peace, to revive the old markets, to bring back prosperity. It is indeed powerless to care all the ills that came from the war and annihilated centuries of wealth. By no magic wand can they wave away the British debts or make France love Germany, or Germany France.

But the labor party professes to hold the magic wand. It claims that it could even create among the nations a brotherhood of labor. It offers socialism as the system which would remove British debts, cure unemployment, revive world markets and make everything very merry and bright in working homes. "Why not give it a trial?" ask the British working man and woman. "We could not be worse off under socialistic government. We might be better."

PARTY HAS PULL

It is easy to see what a tremendous pull there is in the hands of the labor party at this time. Their patent medicine, which is going to cure everything, seems so much better to simple and suffering souls than the conservative policy of waiting with folded hands until there is a change of fortune.

I think it is highly probable that the labor party will actually be the next government in England. It is a prospect which is perfectly terrifying to rich men, and all men and women who believe that with all its faults and evils the capitalist system of society is based on natural, inevitable laws belonging to the instincts of human nature itself. It is an appalling prospect to those who believe that any sudden change or overthrow of that system would bring Great Britain to speedy ruin and destroy the British Empire.

I am one of those who believe in individuality properly controlled, rather than in state socialism. I am one of those who believe that ruin would be caused by any rapid change from that system which has built up modern civilization and its highly complicated and delicate industrial machine.

But I am not frightened by the forward stride of the British labor party. On the contrary, I think it will work out on good lines. Many of the evils in the capitalist state of England need removing. Labor must have better reward for its toil and more control over its industry.

That will happen, but all evidence points to conciliation rather than revolution to compromise between opposing ideas and to reform by slow stages. That, I think, will be continued, but meanwhile this struggle in England should be watched by all the world as one of the most interesting and dramatic chapters of modern history.

Girl Producer Approved By Hays



MISS Grace Haskins, known as the youngest motion picture producer in the world, is still in her early twenties. She has already completed one film, "Just Like a Woman," which won the stamp of approval of Will Hays, Director-General of the Motion Picture Industry. She is shown here with Miss Hagen, prominent song writer and composer, of Los Angeles, with whom she has composed a fox-trot.

Bible Is Best Selling Book Of Year, New Yorkers Learn

The Bible is the world's "best seller." This is attested by the annual report of the New York Bible Society, just made public, which estimates that 30,000,000 copies of the Scriptures were distributed throughout the world last year. One-fourth of this number, it is reported, is circulated by the Bible societies by gift and sale—but mainly without charge. One-quarter, or about 7,500,000 copies of the Bible, on the other hand, represent the annual distribution by sale of the commercial publishing houses.

Compared with the success of one of the leading "best sellers" of recent years, which in all editions is reported to have run well toward a million copies its first year, the Bible easily establishes its popular supremacy. The report adds that the total sales of ten most popular books for the past ten years amount to less than one-third the number of Bibles distributed during the last year.

With a distribution of 551,881 copies of the Bible to persons and institutions throughout the New York District, the New York Bible Society last year furnished more copies than ever before during a similar period. A great number of them were given to immigrants arriving at Ellis Island for whom translations in 53 languages were provided.

In order to have the Bible's message reach all peoples, it is translated generally into more languages than any other book. Copies and dialects: African languages account for 200 of these translations; as many more in Asia; one hundred Australian and Oceanic languages; fifty European languages and two score of American. The report makes a com-

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"G. K. C." In America

BY ROBERT LYNCH

Mr. Chesterton knows that it is natural for men of all races to laugh at foreigners, and he has laughed so much at Americans that he is careful to explain that he himself is as laughable as they. He also maintains with perfect truth that it is possible to laugh and learn, and, even while he is making jokes, he is often leading up to some entirely serious point about what people call the American national character.

Naturally, he began to be amused even before he left England. The questions that the visitor has to answer before being admitted into America are a never-ending source of delight to travellers.

One of the questions on the paper was, "Are you an Anarchist?" To which a detached philosopher would naturally feel inclined to answer, "What the devil has that to do with you?" "Are you an atheist?" along with some playful efforts to cross-examine the official about what constitutes an arch. Then there was the question, "Are you in favor of subverting the government of the United States by force?" Against this I should write, "I prefer to answer that question at the end of my tour and not the beginning."

SKY-SIGNS

Again we expect from every traveller to America something funny about interviews and something funny about sky-signs. The best thing that has ever been said about sky-signs is, I fancy, in this book by Mr. Chesterton. He writes:

When I had looked at the lights of Broadway by night, I made to my American friends an innocent remark that seemed for some reason to amuse them. I had looked, not without joy, at that long kaleidoscope of colored lights arranged in large letters and sprawling trademarks, advertising everything, from pork to pianos, through the agency of the two most vivid and most mystical of the gifts of God; color and fire. I said to them, in my simplicity, "What a glorious garden of wonders this would be, to any one who was lucky enough to be unable to read."

As for interviewers, Mr. Chesterton had one delightful experience while staying at an hotel where a Laundry Convention was being held:

I was interviewed on the roof within earshot of this debate, and may have been the victim of some association or confusion; anyhow after answering the usual questions about Labor, the League of Nations, the length of ladies' dresses, and other great matters, I took refuge in a rhapsody of warm and well-deserved praise of American bathrooms. The editor, I understand, running a gloomy eye down the column of his contributor's "story," and seeing nothing but metaphysical terms such as justice, freedom, the abstract disapproval of sweating, swindling, and the like, paused at last upon the abolitionist allusion, and his eye brightened. "That's the only copy in the whole thing," he said. "A Bath-Tub in Every Home."

And these were the words that appeared in enormous letters above Mr. Chesterton's portrait in the paper.

His book on America is rich in brilliant generalisations which may or may not be true. He depicts the American businessman, for instance, against the charge of being a materialist:

It is customary to condemn the American as a materialist because of his worship of success. But indeed this very worship, like any worship, even devil-worship, proves him rather a mystic than a materialist. The Frenchman who retires from business when he has money enough to drink his wine and eat his omelette in peace might much more plausibly be called a materialist by those who do not prefer to call him a man of sense. But Americans do worship success in the abstract, as a sort of ideal vision. They follow success rather than money; they follow money rather than meat and drink.

SPORT IN AMERICA

Mr. Chesterton's paradox about the American sportsman is rather more convincing:

That is the point about American sport; that it is not in the least sportive. It is because it is not very sportive that we sometimes say it is not very sporting. It has the vice of a religion. It has all the paradox of original sin in the service of aboriginal facts. It is sometimes untruthful because it is sincere. It is sometimes treacherous because it is loyal. Men lie and cheat for it as they lied for their lords in a feudal conspiracy, or cheated for their chiefs in a Highland feud. We may say that the usual readily committed treason, but it is equally true that the readily endured torture. So even the American athlete endures tor-

ture. Not only the self-sacrifice but the solemnity of the American athlete is like that of the American Indian. The athletes in the States have the attitude of the athletes among the Spartans, the great historical nation without a sense of humor.

There is some truth, again, in the contention that it is America that is the monarchy and England the republic.

The American Republic is the last medieval monarchy. It is intended that the President shall rule, and take all the risks of ruling. If the hair is cut he is the hatter, the magistrate that bears not the razor in vain. All the popular Presidents, Jackson and Lincoln and Roosevelt, have acted as democratic despots, but emphatically not as constitutional monarchs. In short, the names have become curiously interchanged; and as a historical reality it is the President who ought to be called a King.

ARGUMENT ON PROHIBITION
Mr. Chesterton was not converted to Prohibition by his visit to America. He is opposed to it on almost every ground on which it is possible to be opposed to it. He tells us of a controversy he had with a clergyman on the subject:

He put the sentiment of these healthier Prohibitionists, which had so much to do with the passing of Prohibition, by asking:

"May not a man who is asked to give up his blood for his country be asked to give up his beer for his country?" And this phrase clearly illuminates all the limitations of the case. I have never denied, in principle, that it might in some abnormal crisis be lawful for a government to lock up the beer, or to lock up the bread. In that sense I am quite prepared to treat the sacrifice of beer in the same way as the sacrifice of blood. But is my American critic really ready to treat the sacrifice of blood in the same way as the sacrifice of beer? Is bloodshed to be as prolonged and protracted as Prohibition? Is the normal non-combatant to shed his wine as often as he misses his drink?

Of the travel-books that Mr. Chesterton has written, this, I think, is the best. It is better than his book on Ireland—much better than his book on the Holy Land.

Budge Hatred

BY A. E. MANNING FOSTER

There is no game that I know which arouses such bitter animosity as Auction Bridge. I have heard of friendships broken at the Bridge table and seen many players part not on "speaking terms."

Fortunately these quarrels are usually of brief duration. Away from the heated atmosphere of the card-room reason asserts itself and there is a reconciliation.

The psychology of the matter is interesting. Take the case of my friend Jenkins. He is a funny fellow, a bit of a "character," sensitive, volatile, and erratic. Sometimes he is brimming over with fun and humour, sparkling and brilliant. At other times he is morose and taciturn.

Bridge has a strange effect on him. He is very fond of the game and quite a good player. I have never known him involved in any cardroom disputes or wrangles. But he will not trust himself to spend many afternoons or evenings on end in the card-room. After a few sittings he absents himself for a period and gives up the game or plays elsewhere.

"You see," he explained to me, "it is like this. I have to go away. After a few days I begin to hate everybody in the card-room. No, I am not exaggerating. It is not just dislike. It is active, violent, virulent hatred. I can't endure the sight of any of them."

"Before you go in you know just exactly whom you will find and whom you will see. There will be old Shaker, looking for victims, and Hatchface, gazing at the ceiling for inspiration and fumbling with his cards."

"There will be Jellibond, with his silly, fatuous face and oily manner, making the same old blunders; Ferret, lying low in the hope of bringing off a double, and loud-voiced, aggressive Whizbang, browbeating and bullying his partner and opponents alike."

"They are all decent fellows, I dare say, away from the card-room. But after a few sittings with them I begin to see red. I loathe the whole lot and it is only by going away for a time that I am able to return and be decently civil to them."

"Jenkins," I said, "You are in a bad way. I should advise you to see a doctor."

But talking it over with players I find that Jenkins's complaint is by no means uncommon. Women-club players are especially affected by it.

Girl Trains New York Policemen



Miss Anna Garrison, instructor.

MISS Anna Garrison, an eighteen-year-old physical training instructor, of Philadelphia, shows New York's recruit policemen how to "pound the pavement" without fatigue. Miss Garrison, an accomplished toe-dancer, explained that by holding the figure erect and placing the weight of the body on the ball of the foot in walking there would be no more round-shouldered policemen.

Full Moon

She was wearing the coral taffeta trousers

Someone had brought her from Isfahan.

And the little gold coat with pomegranate blossoms,

And the coral-hafted feather fan;

But she ran down a Kentish lane in the moonlight,

And skipped in the pool of the moon as she ran.

She cared not a rap for all the big planets.

For Betelgeuse or Aldebaran,

And all the big planets cared nothing for her.

That small impertinent charlatan;

But she climbed on a Kentish stile in the moonlight

And laughed at the sky through the sticks or her fan.

—V. Sackville-West, from "Orchard and Vineyard."

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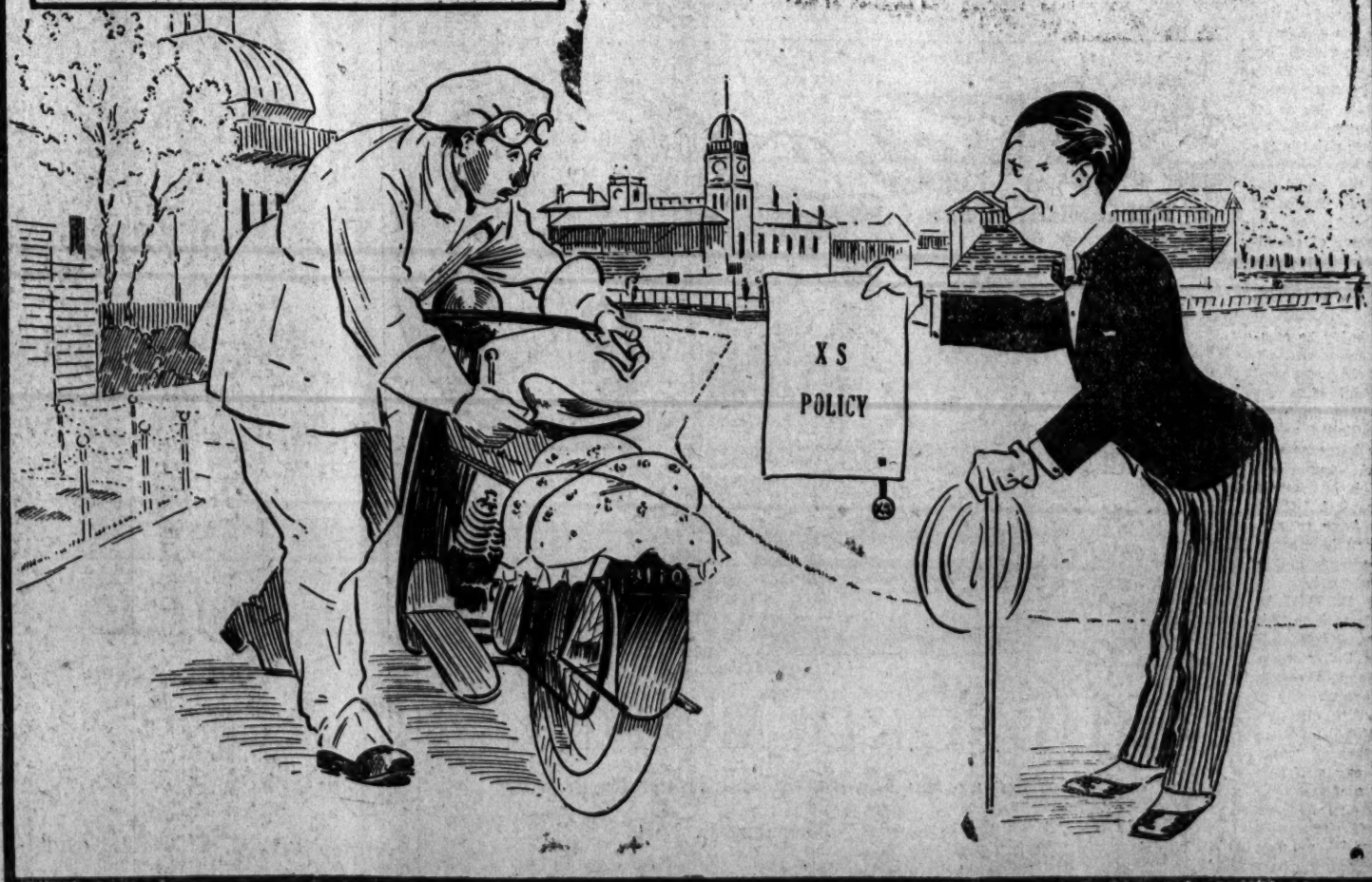
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TOO MANY PEOPLE SET EXAMPLES
THAT SHOULD
NOT BE HATCHED

China Press Sports

ONE SINNER IS APT TO REJOICE
IN THE
DOWNFALL OF ANOTHER

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, MAY 13, 1934

40 ATHLETES CHOSEN FOR OLYMPICS

North And East China
Equally Represented

CONTEST IS SLOW

Candidates Picked At
St. John's
Tryouts

In a lackluster contest marked by a lack of pep and enthusiasm, forty contestants were chosen to represent China at the Far Eastern Games yesterday afternoon at the St. John's athletic field. More than half of those in the partly filled stands were university students. There were fewer contestants than at the East China Intercollegiate Meet held a week ago. It was a slow meet.

North and East China will be almost equally represented in the number of track and field events in which they hope to enter men. Both sections are strongly represented and take up most of the six places for each event; this being the number of entries from each country allowed. South China has no similar showing to make but it has all the swimming men. Central China has only one man who may be entered in four events. The forty men chosen have been listed in fifty-nine entries for some of them do two events well.

As a matter of fact many of the men did not enter events in which they might have made a good showing once they took a good first and thus assured themselves of a place on the China team. This explains why the meet was so slow.

There were a few outstanding athletes who took hold of the meet as if they meant business and worked hard in every event in which their names were entered. They were aware of the fact that this opportunity to have a good workout would be their last until they get settled in Japan. In the presence of so many listless, languishing competitors the contrast these few presented was easily noticed.

Another factor in slowing down the meet has been the uncertainty in the minds of many regarding the final outcome of the sporadic attempt to use the boycott. What was the use of training hard and working to the limit in a national meet if after all the preliminaries were over China's team would not go? However serious this may have seemed at one time, Dr. Gray, the one man upon whose shoulders much of the load has been resting, told a representative of the China Press after the meet that there was now every prospect of all arrangements going through on schedule and for China making as good a showing as in the last Far Eastern.

The following men qualified in the track and field events and have been selected. At the discretion of the Committee others whose names do not appear below may be included:

100 yard dash—Lung Sik-yan (S.C.), (1); Kung Tzu-ling (S.C.), (2); D. S. Lee (E.C.), (3); Chan Chung-ang (S.C.), Chin Kung-kao (N.C.), Korean, Nationalised Chinese, Su Mei-chuan.

Time: Best heat 10 4-5, final 11 1-5.

220 yard dash—Chiu Pao-chang (N.C.), (1); D. S. Lee (E.C.), (2); Lau Yam-sing (S.C.), (3); Chang Mo-ling (S.C.).

Time: 29 2-5.

440 yard dash—Chiu Pao-chang (N.C.), (1); D. S. Lee (E.C.), (2); Lau Yam-sing (S.C.), (3); Chang Mo-ling (S.C.).

Time: 28 3-5.

880 yard dash—Chiu Pao-chang (N.C.), (1); D. S. Lee (E.C.), (2); Lau Yam-sing (S.C.), (3); Chang Mo-ling (S.C.).

Time: 51 2-5.

Five mile—Chang Huan-hung (N.C.), (1); C. T. Chiu (E.C.), (2); Chang Chi-cheng (N.C.), (3); Ku Chih-an.

SPORT AND STAGE BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES
(The Interport Cricket Match takes place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next. Our players have been handicapped by rain and rain.)

It isn't their batmen we fear,
It isn't their bowlers so fine,
It isn't the leather's career
As it rattles your wickets and mine.

It isn't the glare of the Sun
That give us a positive pain,
It isn't the ball,
The wickets that fall,
It's the rain, rain, rain.

It isn't the score that we mind,
Let the Hongkong team score
run by run—

It isn't the pitch that we find
As soft as a new hot cross bun,
It isn't the runs Pearce will score

That makes us go bally insane,
It's the play that we get
When the weather is wet,
It's the rain, rain, rain.

It isn't because we lack grit
That at present we feel rather sore,
It's because we can't get really fit

While the rain still continues
to pour,
And the team—it arrived yesterday—
Will strive its lost flag to regain.

But the thing that we fear
That will damp our good cheer,
Is the rain, rain, rain.

The rain, the pitch and the mud,
The mud, the pitch and the rain,
In weather that's rotten,
To which we don't cotton—
From language it's hard to refrain.

The Weather Clerk we now implore
The next week, at least, to refrain
From dropping on us
The rain, rain, rain,
(With apologies to Robert Service.)

*And at two in the morning (I'm at home, P.M. exploit)
I peer through the window—and
Oh, me, there's rain!*

LONDON HOSPITALS
The only excuse that I have in placing "London Hospitals" in a column devoted to "Sport and Stage" is that sportsmen and players are always ready to help out in cases of distress. Next Saturday we are to have a concert at the Lyceum Theatre in aid of a couple of hospitals. One of them is well known to most of us out here in the Far East. I refer to that fine institution that is so well fostered by Lord Knutsford. The London Hospital was founded in 1749 and is supported mainly by voluntary contributions. It maintains something like 7,000 in-patients and treats with another 50,000 out-patients. To carry on the good work sixty to seventy thousand pounds (sterling) yearly is required. Just at present it is difficult to make both ends meet.

"A Londoner" wrote some days ago to one of our local papers asking help. There cannot be any two opinions as to the worthiness of the cause. A few men got together to puzzle out how money might be raised. Mr. W. J. Hawkins took the matter in hand and decided that a concert might attract and add some thousands of dollars to the good work. But he had a proviso. He told his colleagues that "if you want to get money you must give the public something worth while." On his advice folk got busy and arranged a program that is both varied and entertaining.

Before I go any further with the program let me introduce you to the other London Hospital that is striving out here to do its little bit in bringing both health and happiness to the Chinese. The place is situated in a spot well off the beaten track. It is run by a Great War Veteran—Dr. E. Z. Pell. He has a fascinating story to tell. Let me quote his own words:

"The Hospital was started by Dr. Sewell McParlane in 1887. Dr. Hopkin Rees and he were stoned out of the neighboring cities where they tried to settle, so were obliged to settle in this comparatively small place, in the center of an area of 14 counties, with a population of 5 or 6 million, between the Peking-Hankow and the Tientsin-Pukow Railways."

In 1900 the Boxers destroyed the whole outfit and the present building was erected in 1902-1903 and enlarged in 1909 and again in 1922. It is this last enlargement that caused our financial straits, from which you are so kindly endeavoring to rescue us.

"I took charge in 1903, that was sent to Peking in 1905 to teach surgery in the Union Medical College, until 1914, when the China Medical Board appearing on the scene set me free to return to Szechuan, where I have been ever since, except for three years in France."

"Powerful prejudices had to be overcome in the early days here, and the most dreadful stories were commonly believed about us and our work. But all that has passed and we are trusted now by all."

"We have a unique opportunity for relieving suffering, curing disease, and spreading the light in every dark place, and are very grateful to you for the effort to help us in this work."

THE PROGRAM
And now a little bit about the program for next Saturday. First of all that fine teacher of singing who has done so much for the singers of the town—Professor Zalsman—has kindly consented to sing for the cause and without fee. Those who have the program in hand are particularly grateful to this well-known vocalist for his help. He has not only promised to sing three delightful songs himself but he is also introducing one of his best pupils who will make her debut at the Lyceum. I am thinking of Mrs. Snowdon Jones. I have had the pleasure of listening to this charming young lady's singing. She is to sing three old English songs that are bound to give pleasure to all those who will be in the audience.

Another vocalist who will make his first bow at the Lyceum is Mr. C. F. Butt. He has been heard at one or two of our concerts and was one of the band of singers who gave such a delightful rendering of "The Pirates of Penzance" at the Country Club. He is a harbinger of quality and has had an excellent training.

The promoters of the concert have been fortunate in obtaining the services of such fine accompanists as Mr. R. C. Young and Mr. C. M. Howard.

So much for the straight items. Now we come to such numbers as "The Bells" which will be recited by Mrs. Edward Poskitt. Those of us who can carry our memories back a few years will remember that Mrs. Poskitt played the lead in the A.D.C. production of "The Dairymaids" and I have very pleasant recollections of the same dainty little lady reciting "The Bells" at a St. George's Dinner a few years ago. A good number will present.

Miss Nora Sweet is yet another new comer. She will dance to music by the Municipal Band. It will be taken from "The Gondoliers." An item that is bound to be popular will be the "Yama Yama" dance by six of our prettiest and most accomplished dancers. Miss Connie Limby, who was so successful in the A.D.C. production of "The Three Twins" will sing the name number.

Mrs. Marden has promised to give some songs at the piano. She is one of the Margaret Cooper school and is always popular in her numbers and playing. A pretty song scene is now being arranged by Mr. Peyton Griffin called "My Lady's Garden" which is sure to please. Mona Silas is keen to give a hand. He and his little group are always generous with their services. For this occasion he tells me that they are going to work out something new and local. These ladies are wonderful laughter creators.

Last—but not least—I am glad to note the name of Mr. Ree. K. He is a brilliant conjuror and illusionist with a line of patter. Just one last word about the show. Booking is at Moutrie's. You can get your tickets now. Every dollar you spend will go to the good work. Nothing that you will give—and in return for a program—will be taken up with expenses. Means have already been devised by Mr. W. J. Hawkins by which all expenses will be defrayed without touching what you spend. I hope the two London Hospitals will call out a bumper house next Saturday.

R. W. A. DRAMATIC SECTION
I have been asked to remind readers that the Dramatic Section of the R.W.A. will give a concert (Continued on Page 3)

The Champions---Shenkoland, Dallas and Brand---A New Centaur



By Arcady

YACHT CLUB TO HOLD OPENING CRUISE TODAY

Start Will Be Made From
The Bund At 9
O'clock

The Shanghai Yacht Club's opening cruise of the season has been arranged to take place today, a start being made from the Bund at 9 a.m. The yacht will proceed up river in the usual order, the Commodore leading. The flagship "Pom" will leave the Peking Road Jetty at the same time, having on board non-owning members and their guests; she will proceed to a rendezvous in the Pagoda Reach.

On coming up with her, the yacht taking part in the cruise will berth alongside, owners and their guests going aboard the flagship, where the usual formalities will be observed, and the fleet will "dress ship."

Should the weather conditions prove favorable, it is hoped that one or two informal handicap races over a triangular course may be held during the afternoon and the day will be brought to a conclusion by a race back to Shanghai. These events will be open to all comers.

All owners of yachts and motor boats have been specially asked to join in the cruise as it is anticipated that there will be a large attendance of non-owning members and guests, this being one of the events of the season arranged primarily for their enjoyment.

Cricket Scores

(*Reuter's Service*)
London, May 11.—Middlesex beat Somerset on the first innings. Lee scored 109 in Middlesex's first innings.

Lancashire beat Cambridge University on the first innings. Mr. Lowry for the Varsity made 101 in the second innings.

Gloucestershire beat Surrey on the first innings. Hammond scored 110 in Gloucester's first innings. Mr. Fender scored 124 not out in Surrey's second innings.

Sussex beat Essex by 290 runs. Mr. Douglas performed the hat-trick in Sussex's first innings. Oxford University beat Hampshire by four wickets.

**Hongkong Man
Wins Second Prize**
(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)
Hongkong, May 12.—Mr. A. McKirdy of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery drew the second prize in the Shanghai Champions Sweepstake.

TOLLEY, FORMER CHAMPION, FAILS IN GOLF TOURNEY

Quintet, American Survivor,
Goes To Semi-
final

(*Reuter's Service*)
Deal, May 11.—In the Amateur Golf Championship Francis Oulmet qualified for the semi-final by defeating the Englishman, Cyril Tolley, by 4 and 3. The winner is the sole survivor of fourteen American competitors.

Tolley collapsed unusually. He was one down at the turn and lost the next four holes, Oulmet becoming dromy four and holing a five-yard uphill putt for the match.

In the sixth round Wethered beat Drew by one hole. Grant beat Humphries by 3 and 2 and Harris beat Mackenzie by one hole.

In the semi-final round the Scotsman, Robert Harris (Royal and Ancient), beat the Anglo-American, Douglas Grant (Royal St. George's), by 5 and 4.

Harris played a magnificent game. He turned with 4 up. The next four were halved and Harris took the fourteenth in three.

(*Reuter's Service*)
Burnham, Somerset, May 11.—In the final of the Ladies Golf Championship Miss Doris Chambers (Witral Club) beat Mrs. Macbeth (Bowdon) by one up. Mrs. Macbeth defeated the holder, Miss Joyce Wethered, in the semi-final by 2 and 1.

CHAMBERS, BARE KNUCKLE PPIZE FIGHTER, IS DEAD

Former Lightweight Champion
Of World; Once Fought
136 Rounds

(*Reuter's Service*)
Philadelphia, April 8.—Arthur Chambers, 25 years old, once lightweight champion of the world and hero of the longest battle with bare knuckles in the history of the ring, died last night at a local hospital. He was stricken with paralysis several weeks ago.

Chambers won the lightweight title from Johnny Clark, who died recently at Atlantic City, in 136 rounds, the longest bout ever staged. The fight took place on March 27, 1879, at Chippewa Falls, Canada, and was under the old London rules, when a knockdown counted as a round.

NICK BOYLE TO BE ON CARD AT STADIUM BOUTS

Light Heavy Weight Accepts
"Tough" Davis'
Challenge

Nick Boyle, well-known light heavyweight boxer of Hongkong and Manila, has arrived in town. It was announced yesterday afternoon by the promoters of the tournaments now being staged at the Stadium Boxing Club, and will take up the challenge issued by "Tough" Davis, the sailor-fighter, as already reported in The China Press of Wednesday.

The fight, which will go from 12 to 15 rounds, will come off on May 18, the next Friday Night, and carries a side bet and purse of \$500.

"Tough" Davis is champion of South Africa, while Nick Boyle comes up from the Philippines and Hongkong bearing the victory of many a ring battle with him. Experts believe that the two men are very well matched, and the bout should prove a very fine affair.

At the Club Afternoon, to be held at the Stadium today from 4 to 6, to which the public is cordially invited final arrangements of this bout will be made, and try out bouts between others of the boxers will be put on.

Zbyszko, Polish Wrestler, Injured

(*Reuter's Service*)
Kansas City, Mo., April 13.—Stanislaus Zbyszko, former heavyweight wrestling champion, was sent to a hospital here last night, suffering from a slight concussion of the brain, after he was defeated by John Pesek of Nebraska.

Pesek won the bout in straight falls and gained the right to meet "Strangler" Lewis, titlistholder. The veteran Pole collapsed at the beginning of the second fall.

BASEBALL TODAY!

The Shanghai baseball team and the nine from the U.S.S. Rainbow will meet today at the racetrack in the first official game of the season. Manager Gallop is eager for all candidates to be out, as he has arranged for two games with the Filipino Olympic team when the latter returns from Osaka about June first, and he wants to get in all possible practice before then, as the Filipinos have a very strong aggregation. All players who report today will be given an opportunity to play.

OUTSIDERS HAVE DAY AT RACES

St. Pauls Pays \$1,539
To Win In One
Race

IS NEAR RECORD

Social Union Wins Grand
National Steeple-
chase

Outsiders had their inning at the Race Meeting yesterday, for the first time during the week. The form players had things their own way entirely on the other three days, but yesterday they were out in the cold.

The big surprise of the day, and of the whole spring meeting, and at the same time the biggest plum that has been picked by the outsiders in recent years, was furnished by St. Pauls, a C. and H. White entry which romped home in the Nil Desperandum Cup with but 14 bets on his nose, and to each of the fourteen the goodly little sum of \$1,539 was paid out in dividends. This was the biggest dividend in five years, since Portobello won the Glorious Victory Plate back in 1918.

The other feature yesterday was the fight for the Grand National Steeplechase prize. Mr. John Peel's Social Union, favorite, with his owner, Mr. Johnstone in the saddle walked away with the race, his only challenger being Old Bill.

The first of the Spring Grifflin Handicaps was won by McKensie, Mr. Toog's griffin. Mr. Hill brought in McKensie four lengths ahead of Keshmire. The "B" Class handicap was won by Sovereign. Antarctic took second place.

Nationalist ought to have won the "A" Class Spring Handicap, but on the final run home he was shut in and in a field of 35 failed to get a place. Harbin ridden by Mr. J. K. Brand, the most successful jockey of the meeting got first prize by defeating Mr. and Mrs. A. V. White's White Knight. For third place there was a tie between Pencaitia and Conqueror Dahila.

Mr. Dupree on Artful Dodger created a mild surprise by winning the Consolation Cup. It was touch and go between Artful Dodger and Guldberg and Mr. Hill on the latter could not pull the pony in and had to concede the victory by a head.

At last The Bard won a race. In the Manchu Stakes, he was the dead cert and though he won by a length, he had a hard fight with Christmas Morn for the place. Skyron proved a safe place bet coming last third place a length behind.

The Mafosa Race provided the usual excitement. Conqueror Dahila ridden by the head mafosa of the Toog stable was the tip for the race, but Mr. Henry Morris' Patfield broke away on the straight and beat him by three lengths. Kennington taking third place two lengths behind Conqueror Dahila.

The next meeting at the Shanghai Race Club will be in October. Next Saturday's meeting is at Kiangnan.

1.—The Spring Grifflin Handicap, "A" Class—One mile and a quarter.
McKenzie, Mr. Hill 1
Keshmire, Mr. Johnston 2
Young Bill, Mr. Springfield 3
Also ran: Christmas Cracker, Mr. Heard; Woodcroft, Mr. Liddell; Piracy, Mr. J. K. Brand.

Won by 4 lengths; 1 length. Time—2:37 2-5.

For win, dividend, \$18.70, place 1st \$5.70, 2nd \$4.00, 3rd \$5.60.

Members' Sweep—1st 1218, 2nd 1150, 3rd 1556. Unplaced—465, 923 and 1087.

2.—The Spring Grifflin Handicap, "B" Class—One mile and a quarter.
Sovereign, Mr. Heard 1
Antarctic, Mr. Moller 2
Little Minch, Mr. Knoll 3
Also ran: Guarantee, Mr. Hughes; All Aboard, Mr. Bauld; San Mateo, Mr. Patterson; The Trip has been a most pleasant one. Advance reports would indicate that the Filipinos are in tip-top form for competition and that a greater group of athletes has never left the Islands to compete on foreign soil.

Won by 1 length; 1 1/4 lengths. Time—2:38 4-5.

For win, dividend \$19.00, place 1st \$9.50, 2nd \$13.70, 3rd \$11.80. Members' Sweep—1st 853, 2nd

The Soochow University Track Team, Champions Of East China



Individual Star



WILLIAM LEE

BACK Row: Y. D. Wong (Mgr.)
T. B. Chen, Jacobson (coach),
L. E. Teas, and Harry K. S. Liang.
Front Row: C. Y. Yeh, R. S.
Chan, W. N. Wu, Percy C. Yang
(Capt.), William Lee, Paul R. C.
Yin, and Z. F. Ling.

This is the second year that

Soochow University gained the
E.C.I.A.A. Field and Track cham-
pionship title, and the university's
honors are due greatly to William
Lee's achievements. His prowess
on both field and track events
enabled him in winning the in-
dividual championship a week ago.

Being first in high hurdles, javelin
throw, low hurdles, pole vault,
and broad jump, he scored 25
points of his college's total 88.5,
an enviable record. He will re-
present China at the Far Eastern
Olympic Games in the decathlon.

40 Athletes Chosen
For Olympics

(Continued from Page 1)

R. T. S. San (E.C.), (2); Yuan
Ching-hsing, Woo Yen-chang (B.
C.).

Time: 3 ft. 7 3/8 in.

Broad jump—Fred S. T.

Chow (E.C.), (1); N. Z. Zee (E.

C.), (2); W. W. Lee (E.C.), (3);

Chang Mo-hu (E.C.), Tu Jing-
tang (E.C.).

Distance: 19 ft. 10 1/2 in.

Hon. Step and jump—Li Ting-
jet (N.C.), (1); Liu Ming (N.C.),

(2); D. Y. Lee (E.C.), (3); Tu
Jing-tang (E.C.).

Distance: 39 ft.

Discus—G. Chow (E.C.), (1);

Tu Jing-tang (E.C.), (2); Chang

Feng-yun (N.C.), (3); Wang

Hua-pang (N.C.), Chang Mo-hu

(E.C.).

Discus: 105 ft. 7 in.

Pole Vault—Zia Zing, (1); W.

Y. Zee (E.C.), (2); P. C. Yang

(N.C.), (3).

Height: 10 ft. 4 in.

Shot—Pat—Chi Pung-wen

(N.C.), (1); Lu Ming (N.C.),

(2); Yu Tong-tang (E.C.), (3).

Distance: 43 ft. 1 1/2 in.

Javelin Throw—W. W. Lee

(E.C.).

Distance: 105 ft. 7 in.

Pole Vault—Zia Zing, (1); W.

Y. Zee (E.C.), (2); P. C. Yang

(N.C.), (3).

Height: 10 ft. 4 in.

Shot—Pat—Chi Pung-wen

(N.C.), (1); Lu Ming (N.C.),

(2); Yu Tong-tang (E.C.), (3).

Distance: 43 ft. 1 1/2 in.

Javelin Throw—W. W. Lee

(E.C.).

Distance: 105 ft. 7 in.

Pole Vault—Zia Zing, (1); W.

Y. Zee (E.C.), (2); P. C. Yang

(N.C.), (3).

Height: 10 ft. 4 in.

Shot—Pat—Chi Pung-wen

(N.C.), (1); Lu Ming (N.C.),

(2); Yu Tong-tang (E.C.), (3).

Distance: 43 ft. 1 1/2 in.

Javelin Throw—W. W. Lee

(E.C.).

Distance: 105 ft. 7 in.

Pole Vault—Zia Zing, (1); W.

Y. Zee (E.C.), (2); P. C. Yang

(N.C.), (3).

Height: 10 ft. 4 in.

Shot—Pat—Chi Pung-wen

(N.C.), (1); Lu Ming (N.C.),

(2); Yu Tong-tang (E.C.), (3).

Distance: 43 ft. 1 1/2 in.

Javelin Throw—W. W. Lee

(E.C.).

Distance: 105 ft. 7 in.

Pole Vault—Zia Zing, (1); W.

Y. Zee (E.C.), (2); P. C. Yang

(N.C.), (3).

11—The Mafco's Race—1 1/4

miles.

Patfield, Mr. Hill, 1

Conqueror Dahlin, Mr. Hill, 2

Kennington, Mr. Hill, 3

Also ran: The Maple, Stand-

light, French Money, Grangefield,

Henry VIII.

Won by 2 lengths: 1/2 length.

Time—2:34 4/5.

For win, dividend \$10.10, place

\$5.40, 2nd \$5.70, 3rd \$5.80.

Members' Sweep—1st \$74, 2nd

\$78, 3rd 1992. Unplaced—\$81,

195, 974, 921, 19.

12—The Mafco's Race—1 1/4

miles.

Patfield, Mr. Hill, 1

Conqueror Dahlin, Mr. Hill, 2

Kennington, Mr. Hill, 3

Also ran: The Maple, Stand-

light, French Money, Grangefield,

Henry VIII.

Won by 2 lengths: 1/2 length.

Time—2:34 4/5.

For win, dividend \$10.10, place

\$5.40, 2nd \$5.70, 3rd \$5.80.

Members' Sweep—1st \$74, 2nd

\$78, 3rd 1992. Unplaced—\$81,

195, 974, 921, 19.

13—The Mafco's Race—1 1/4

miles.

Patfield, Mr. Hill, 1

Conqueror Dahlin, Mr. Hill, 2

Kennington, Mr. Hill, 3

Also ran: The Maple, Stand-

light, French Money, Grangefield,

Henry VIII.

Won by 2 lengths: 1/2 length.

Time—2:34 4/5.

For win, dividend \$10.10, place

\$5.40, 2nd \$5.70, 3rd \$5.80.

Members' Sweep—1st \$74, 2nd

\$78, 3rd 1992. Unplaced—\$81,

195, 974, 921, 19.

14—The Mafco's Race—1 1/4

miles.

Patfield, Mr. Hill, 1

Conqueror Dahlin, Mr. Hill, 2

Kennington, Mr. Hill, 3

Also ran: The Maple, Stand-

light, French Money, Grangefield,

Henry VIII.

Won by 2 lengths: 1/2 length.

Time—2:34 4/5.

For win, dividend \$10.10, place

\$5.40, 2nd \$5.70, 3rd \$5.80.

Members' Sweep—1st \$74, 2nd

\$78, 3rd 1992. Unplaced—\$81,

195, 974, 921, 19.

15—The Mafco's Race—1 1/4

miles.

Patfield, Mr. Hill, 1

Conqueror Dahlin, Mr. Hill, 2

Kennington, Mr. Hill, 3

Also ran: The Maple, Stand-

light, French Money, Grangefield,

Henry VIII.

Won by 2 lengths: 1/2 length.

Time—2:34 4/5.

For win, dividend \$10.10, place

\$5.40, 2nd \$5.70, 3rd \$5.80.

Members' Sweep—1st \$74, 2nd

\$78, 3rd 1992. Unplaced—\$81,

195, 974, 921, 19.

16—The Mafco's Race—1 1/4

miles.

Patfield, Mr. Hill, 1

Conqueror Dahlin, Mr. Hill, 2

Kennington, Mr. Hill, 3

Also ran: The Maple, Stand-

light, French Money, Grangefield,

Henry VIII.

Won by 2 lengths: 1/2 length.

Time—2:34 4/5.

For win, dividend \$10.10, place

\$5.40, 2nd \$5.70, 3rd \$5.80.

Members' Sweep—1st \$74, 2nd

\$78, 3rd 1992. Unplaced—\$81,

195, 974, 921, 19.

17—The Mafco's Race—1 1/4

miles.

Patfield, Mr. Hill, 1

Conqueror Dahlin, Mr. Hill, 2

Kennington, Mr. Hill, 3

Also ran: The Maple, Stand-

light, French Money, Grangefield,

Henry VIII.

Won by 2 lengths: 1/2 length.

Time—2:34 4/5.

For win, dividend \$10.10, place

\$5.40, 2nd \$5.70, 3rd \$5.80.

Members' Sweep—1st \$74, 2nd

\$78, 3rd 1992. Unplaced—\$81,

195, 974, 921, 19.

18—The Mafco's Race—1 1/4

miles.

Patfield, Mr. Hill, 1

Conqueror Dahlin, Mr. Hill, 2

Kennington, Mr. Hill, 3

Also ran: The Maple, Stand-

light, French Money, Grangefield,

Henry VIII.

Won by 2 lengths: 1/2 length.

Time—2:34 4/5.

For win, dividend \$10.10, place

\$5.40, 2nd \$5.70, 3rd \$5.80.

Members' Sweep—1st \$74, 2nd

\$78, 3rd 1992. Unplaced—\$81,

195, 974, 921, 19.

19—The Mafco's Race—1 1/4

miles.

Patfield, Mr. Hill, 1

Conqueror Dahlin, Mr. Hill, 2

Kennington, Mr. Hill, 3

Also ran: The Maple, Stand-

light, French Money, Grangefield,

Henry VIII.

Won by 2 lengths: 1/2 length.

Time—2:34 4/5.

For win, dividend \$10.10, place

\$5.40, 2nd \$5.70, 3rd \$5.80.

Members' Sweep—1st \$74, 2nd

\$78, 3rd 1992. Unplaced—\$81,

195, 974, 921, 19.

20—The Mafco's Race—1 1/4

miles.

Patfield, Mr. Hill, 1

Conqueror Dahlin, Mr. Hill, 2

Kennington, Mr. Hill, 3

Also ran: The Maple, Stand-

light, French Money, Grangefield,

Henry VIII.

Won by 2 lengths: 1/2 length.

Time—2:34 4/5.

For win, dividend \$10.10, place

\$5.40, 2nd \$5.70, 3rd \$5.80.

Members' Sweep—1st \$74, 2nd

\$78, 3rd 1992. Unplaced—\$81,

195, 974, 921, 19.

21—The Mafco's Race—1 1/4

miles.

Patfield, Mr. Hill, 1

Conqueror Dahlin, Mr. Hill, 2

Kennington, Mr. Hill, 3

Also ran: The Maple, Stand-

light, French Money, Grangefield,

Henry VIII.

Won by 2 lengths: 1/2 length.

Time—2:34 4/5.

For win, dividend \$10.10, place

\$5.40, 2nd \$5.70, 3rd \$5.80.

Members' Sweep—1st \$74, 2nd

\$78, 3rd 1992. Unplaced—\$81,

195, 974, 921, 19.

22—The Mafco's Race—1 1/4

miles.

Patfield, Mr. Hill, 1

Conqueror Dahlin, Mr. Hill, 2

Kennington, Mr. Hill, 3

Also ran: The Maple, Stand-

light, French Money, Grangefield,

Henry VIII.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

next Friday at Headquarters. A delightful program has been arranged. Such well known artistes as Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. Chris Wingrove and Mrs. Irvine are to appear with songs, recitations, dances and stories. While bobbies are at the Interport Cricket Dinner the ladies ought to find amusement at the B.W.A.

CRICKET

I wonder if it will keep fine. The Weather Clerk has been very kind to us over the Races and it is now up to him to keep smiling for yet another week. We have the big cricket match on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. What is wanted is a good pitch and a brilliant sun and the rest may be left to the two eleven who will struggle for mastery in the great British game.

Local players have been going for all they are worth during the available days of May to get fit for the encounter. Not work and practice games show Captain Barrett and Harry Ollerdsen to be already in the pink of condition. G. M. Billings, the skipper of the team that invaded Hongkong last year and brought back the flag, was putting down over after over last Thursday and keeping the fifteen men guessing the whole time H. W. Allmon, as keen a cricketer as ever played here, is in form.

Donald Leach and A. A. Claxton are pretty sure to get their places in the eleven. I hope to see "Willie" Clifford also with them. He is useful with both bat and ball and a worker in the field. W. N. Hansell is another all round cricketer who should find himself in company with ten others. "Jimmy" Quayle has been bowling well at the nets. He is always ready to get his 100. A. W. Hayward is probably the prettiest bat that we have. It is always on the boards that he will "come off" and his name cannot be neglected by the Selection Committee when it comes to choosing our players.

"Torry" Wilson is greatly feared by our visitors. I am told. Those wicked swerves of his will make inroads into their defenses especially if there is a wind. Another fine batsman who must catch the eye of the selectors is H. E. Muriel. He has any amount of experience and is not likely to get rattled with the seriousness of a major game. I fancy the ultimate eleven will be taken from the twelve players named here.

The cricketers from Hongkong arrived yesterday. They had the chance of seeing the Off-Day of the Races, and last night were able to compare our A. D. C. with their own.

Tomorrow night they are to be entertained at the Astor House Hotel with a dance and supper. This is open to all, and all you have to do in order to be present is to send your Three Mex along to either Grimshaw, 38 Klange Road; C. D. Field, Messrs. Arnold Bros; or Graham Barrow, Cathedral School. Tickets may also be had at the S. C. C. pavilion.

On Tuesday night the team will be guests of the Country Club. I note that cricketers are invited to be present. There will be a program of raffle and numbers followed by dancing.

On the Friday the Interport Dinner will be held at the Shanghai Club. This should prove a really jolly affair.

MEDHURST IN ANNUAL MEET, SHIELDS GIVEN

Interesting Competitions Held In Two Divisions

The Medhurst College annual athletic sports meeting was run off yesterday, when some very interesting competitions were staged and good results were tabulated.

The winner of the silver shield presented for the Senior championship was Zi Tshien and of that for the Junior championship, Ing Tsao-lok.

Following were the results in the various events:

Junior Shot Put—Kyoong Zau-ling and Tala Dah-kyung tied for first; Ing Tsao-lok, third. Distance—21 ft. 8 in.

Senior Shot Put—Zi Tshien first; Yau Tsung-sung second; Zien Tsong-lok, third. Distance 34 ft. 6 in.

Junior Broad Jump—Ing Tsao-lok, first; Nyien Wei-kyung second; Tsu An third. Distance 13 ft. 10 in.

Senior Discus Throw—Zi Tshien first; Ing Loong-sung second; Yau Tsung-sung third. Distance 48 ft. 3 in.

Junior High Jump—Kyoong Zau-ling, first; Bang Soh-dao second; Nyien Wei-kyung and Zien Yih-ming tied for third. Height 4 ft. 6 in.

Senior Broad Jump—Ing Loong-sung first; Jau Ngok-ming, and Zi Tshien tied for second. Distance 15 ft. 9 in.

Egg and Spoon Race for Be-

A Race Club Steward



By Luet H. Chen

M. R. C. G. S. Mackie, who, in addition to his duties as a steward and judge at the Race

Club, finds time to look after his string of ponies. He is one of the best known racing men in the

East, and an expert on China ponies.

ginner—Woo Soong-ngok, Tsu Zung-nyen and Shu Tsong-sung. Junior 100 Yds. Dash—Ing Tsao-lok first; Nyien Wei-kyung second; Shu Tsong-sung third. Time 12.2-5 sec.

Senior High Jump—Ing Loong-sung first; Tsu Zung-nyen second; Zi Tshien and Zung Sung-fah tied for third. Height 5 ft.

Obstacle Race for Beginners—Woo Soong-ying, Woo Zau-kyi and Xau Sho-ha-fen.

Senior 100 Yds. Dash—Zi Tshien first; Zia Che-nau and Kong Li-tsu tied for second. Time 11.4-5 sec.

Junior 200 Yds. Low Hurdles—Ing Tsao-lok first; Nyien Wei-kyung second; Fong Kung-sung third. Time 21.4-5 sec.

Senior Pole Vault—Han I-jen first; Ing Loong-sung second; Zi Tshien third. Height 9 ft. 6 in.

50 Yds. Dash for Beginners—

Woo Soong-ying, Ss Tsung-sung, Woo Zau-kyi. Time 11.2-5 sec.

Junior Sack Race—Kyoong Ping-jen, Nyuen Tsung-nan. Senior 440 Yds. Dash—Jau Ngok-ming first; Wang Fok-yong second; Tsu Zung-nyen and Zung Zung-tsen tied for third. Time 62.1-3.

Junior 440 Yds. Dash—Bang Soh-dao first; Tsai Kyung-yung second; Zien Fuen third. Time 63 sec.

Junior Egg and Spoon Race—Kyoong Zau-ling, Wang Kang-zuh, Nyuen Tsung-nan.

Senior 120 Yds. High Hurdles

—Jau Ngok-ming first; Zi Tshien second; Zia Che-nau and Shu Sz-zang tied for third.

Junior Potato Race—Fong Kung-sung, Nyuen Tsung-nan, Kyoong Zau-ling.

One Mile Race (Open)—Tsu Zau-yung first; Jau Ngok-ming second; Sau Tze-sung and Tsai Kyung-yung tied for third. Time 6 min 35.2-5 sec.

880 Yds. Relay—(Inter-Class)—Form 4 first; Form 2 second; Form 3 third. Time 3 min 46.2-5 sec.

Obstacle Race (Open)—Ing Loong-sung first, Shu Ding-wo second.

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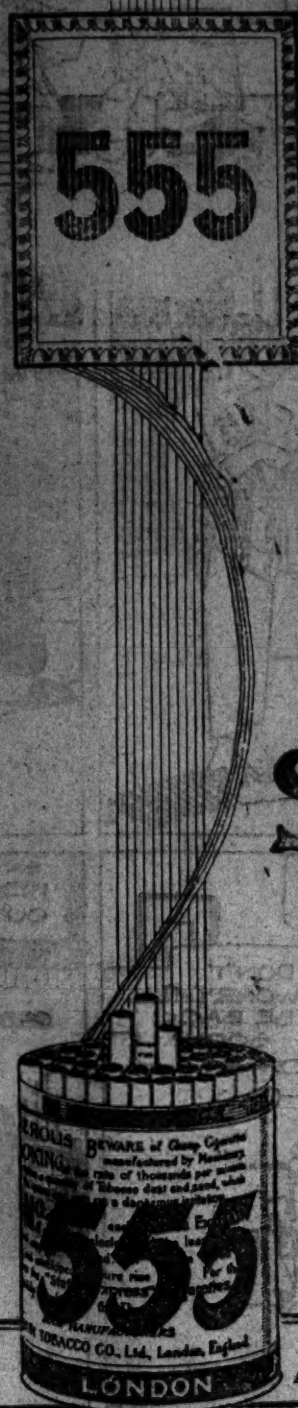
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WHERE'D YOU GET THE SOUP-HOUND?

LORD ALGY PRESENTED HIM TO ME - HIS NAME IS "POM-POM". ISN'T HE A DARLING?



LET GO THERE - WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH YOU?

OH! POMPOM OO MUSTN'T BE NAUGHTY - MAMMY SPANK!



KISS PAPA AND MAKE FRIENDS AND HE'LL TAKE YOU OUT FOR A WALK!

IT'S BAD ENOUGH TO GET BITTEN - I OUGHT TO CHOKE HIM -



DON'T BE GONE LONG - DEAR!

DON'T WORRY - I'LL BE BACK SOON!



SAY - WHEN DOES THE NEXT FREIGHT PULL OUT AN' WHERE IS IT GOING?

ON TRACK FIVE - BOUND FOR MEXICO IN TEN MINUTES -

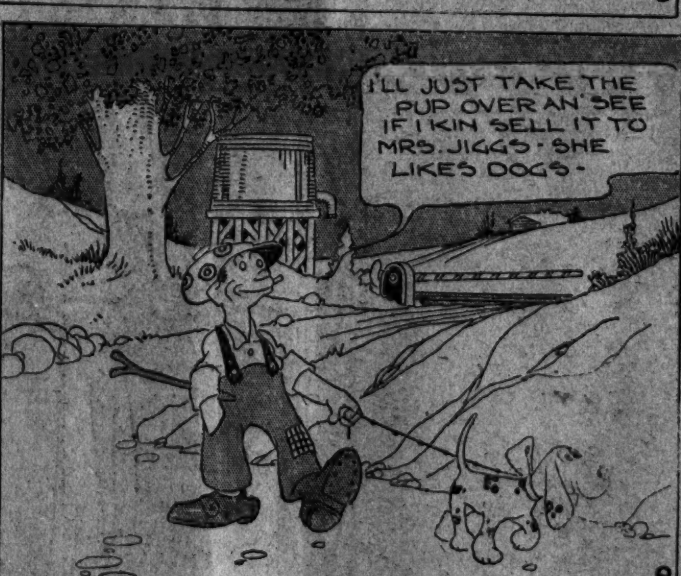


WELL - TATA! YOU'LL DO NO MORE BITING IN THIS TOWN!

WUF!



HULLY-GEE! I WONDER WHAT GUY THINKS A DOG THAT SIZE KIN PULL A TRAIN?



I'LL JUST TAKE THE PUP OVER AN' SEE IF I KIN SELL IT TO MRS. JIGGS - SHE LIKES DOGS -



MAGGIE - IT'S BAD NEWS I HAVE FOR YOU - I WAS CROSSING THE STREET WHEN POMPOM SAW A BIRD - I BROKE LOOSE AND RAN RIGHT UNDER AN AUTO - I DID ALL I COULD FOR HIM - HE DIED IN MY ARMS -

MY LITTLE PET -



IT'S TERRIBLE - HE WUZ JUST COMMENCIN' TO LIKE ME - I SAW THAT HE WAS TAKEN AWAY - MAGGIE!

OH! HOW I'LL MISS THE PATTERNING OF HIS LITTLE FEET AND THAT CUTE LITTLE BARK!



OUCH!

POM-POM?



GEE! DID THE DOG BITE YOUR FACE AN' ARM TOO?

NO-NO! THAT'S MAGGIE'S WORK!



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EDMUND'S

12